



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Additional Descriptions of New Species.

BY JOHN L. LECONTE, M. D.

1. **Dyschirius falciger**, n. sp.—Rather slender, black, very shining, with a slight brown-metallic tinge; palpi, antennæ and legs ferruginous. Head smooth, convex, with the frontal and tranverse impressions deep; front truncate, with small, acute lateral angles. Eyes convex, prominent, as usual. Prothorax about as wide as long, rounded on the sides, narrowed in front, lateral impressed line not continued to the base. Elytra with striæ coarsely punctured at base, gradually becoming finer, obliterated at about three-fourths of the length; tip with faint traces of striæ, and a rather large, oblique impression, representing the end of the 7th stria. Front tibiæ with a small, acute tooth above the apical prolongation, which is straight and slender; apical spur very long and strongly curved. Length 3 mm.; .12 inch.

Tampa and Lake Harney; received also from Dr. Emil Brendel. This species is not as slender as *D. terminatus*, but is proportioned like *D. analis*, from which the characters given above easily distinguish it. *D. curvispinus* Putz., is described as having the apical spur of the front tibiæ curved, but it is otherwise quite distinct by the ferruginous color, and by the striæ of the elytra not obliterated towards the tip. The præscutellar puncture in this species is large, and the dorsal punctures usually seen on the 3d interspace are not apparent.

2. **Onota trivittata**, n. sp.—Elongate, depressed; bright rufo-testaceous, shining. Head narrowed and rounded behind the eyes, flat, without impressions; edges larger and more prominent than usual. Prothorax not as wide as the head with the eyes, longer than wide, narrowed behind, sides rounded in front, then sinuate to the basal angles which are not rounded, and slightly divergent; side margin reflexed, not very narrow, dorsal line fine, basal impressions small. Elytra wider than the prothorax, oblong, truncate at base, somewhat obliquely, broadly truncate at tip, flat, side margin reflexed, striæ composed of very fine punctures; ornamented with a common sutural black stripe, and a sub-marginal one, which extends along the apical truncature to meet the sutural one; the latter extends to the 2d stria, and behind the middle is slightly dilated for one-fourth the length to reach the 4th stria. Beneath uniform rufo-testaceous. Length 5 mm.; .20 inch.

Florida, collected by Mr. A. Bolter, of Chicago, to whom

I am indebted for two specimens. This beautiful species is easily recognized by the peculiar coloration. I have referred it to *Onota* Chaud., because the 4th joint of the tarsi is broad, and deeply bilobed, and the claws are pectinate. The teeth of the claws are only four in number, and are much larger than in the other species. The tarsi are glabrous on the upper surface. The last joint of the maxillary palpi is cylindrical, slightly oval, and more than twice as long as the penultimate joint; the last joint of the labial palpi is oval, pointed and somewhat flattened. Mentum not toothed. It is by this last character that it mainly differs from *Callida*, with which it agrees in having *two* bristles near the tip of the ligula.

3. **Platynus floridanus**, n. sp.—Dark green, shining, slightly bronzed, antennæ, legs and under surface piceous-black. Prothorax scarcely longer than wide, sides broadly rounded, and finely margined; apex emarginate, front angles slightly rounded; base broadly sub-truncate, oblique towards the side angles, which are obtuse and almost rounded; basal impressions rather long, not punctured; dorsal line extending to the posterior transverse impression, which is faint. Elytra one-third wider than the prothorax, emarginate at base, obsoletely sinuate at tip; striæ fine, but well impressed, not punctured; interspaces flat, 3d with usually 6 small dorsal punctures, the 1st and 2d adjacent to the 3d stria, 3d and 5th upon the interspace, 4th and 6th adjacent to the 2d stria. Hind tarsi with the 1st, 2d, and 3d joints broadly grooved on the outer side. Length 9.6 mm.; .35 inch.

Capron and Lake Harney, abundant. This species is closely related to *P. californicus*, and differs only by the hind angles of the prothorax being much less distinctly defined; in fact, almost rounded. The size is usually larger, so that the smallest individuals of *P. floridanus* are equal to the largest of *californicus*, but this is a character of small importance. Closely allied to these two is the following:

4. **Platynus texanus**, n. sp.—Less shining, with a green-metallic reflection. Antennæ black; under part of 1st joint, palpi and legs testaceous; knees, tarsi and tips of tibiæ blackish-piceous. Prothorax, as in *P. floridanus*, except that it is a little wider than long. Elytra similarly striate and punctured, but with the striæ a little deeper; epipleuræ testaceous, under surface black. Groove of the outer side of the hind tarsi on the joints 1-3 deep. Length 9-10 mm.; .35-.40 inch.

Abundant in Texas. For a good set I am indebted to Mr. G. W. Belfrage, of Clifton, Bosque county.

Several new species of *Loxandrus* were collected in Florida by Messrs. Schwarz and Hubbard, and full sets of previously known, but rare species were obtained. Under these circumstances, though I cannot, without reference to types contained in Baron Chaudoir's cabinet, prepare an exhaustive synopsis of the genus, the following table of the differences between the species I have examined may be found useful:

Table of Species of LOXANDRUS.

A. Side margin of prothorax explanate and reflexed towards the hind angles, which are entirely rounded into the base and sides; antennæ and palpi rufo-piceous, legs dark: (species large and middle sized).

B. Side margin of prothorax not explanate towards the hind angles, which are not rectangular: (species large and small).

C. Side margin of prothorax not explanate towards the hind angles, which are rectangular: (species small).

A.

- Large species (length 13.3–10 mm.; .52–.40 inch).....**2.**
 Smaller species, with hind angles of prothorax less broadly rounded (length 10–7.8 mm.; .40–.31 inch).....**3.**
 2. Side margin of prothorax broader and more distinctly reflexed towards the base; elytra with more finely punctulate striæ, iridescent reflections less brilliant.....**1. reflexus**, n. sp.
 Side margin of prothorax less definitely limited towards the base; elytra with less finely punctured striæ; iridescent reflections very bright.....**2. saphyrinus**.
 3. Prothorax regularly narrowed from base to tip, sides feebly explanate towards the base.....**3. calathinus**, n. sp.
 Prothorax but slightly narrowed in front; sides more distinctly explanate towards the base.....**4. floridanus**, n. sp.

B.

- Larger species (length 13–9.3 mm.; .50–.37 inch).....**2.**
 Small species (length 7.7–5.8 mm.; .32–.225 inch).....**4.**
 2. Legs dark.....**3.**
 Legs ferruginous, prothorax wider than long, hind angles obtuse, blunt or rounded at tip.....**5. rectus**.
 3. Prothorax wider than long, hind angles slightly obtuse, not at all rounded.....**6. brevicollis**.
 Prothorax very slightly wider than long, hind angles rounded at the extreme tip.....**7. minor**.
 Proth. not wider than long, hind angles not rounded.....**8. erraticus**.

4. Legs dark, hind angles of prothorax not rounded ; elytra with a round sutural red spot behind the middle.....**9. celer.**
 Legs dark, hind angles of prothorax rounded at tip ; varies with the legs brown-ferruginous, seems to pass insensibly to *L. velox*. **10. agilis.**
 Legs yellow, hind angles of prothorax rounded at tip.....**11. velox.**
a. Prothorax rounded on the sides ; not conspicuously wider than long ; *velox*.
β. Prothorax rounded on the sides, conspicuously wider than long ; *pusillus*.
γ. Prothorax nearly square, less rounded on the sides ; *teniatus*, *piceiventris*.

C.

Legs dark, elytral striæ feebly punctured.....**12. rectangulus**, n. sp.
 Legs yellow, elytral striæ coarsely punctured.....**13. crenatus**.

5. *Loxandrus reflexus*, n. sp.—Black, very shining, with iridescent reflection. Prothorax wider than long, feebly emarginate at apex, equally feebly rounded at base, sides and hind angles rounded ; side margin reflexed, narrow in front, becoming much wider behind, so as to extend at the base to the basal impressions, which are linear and deep ; dorsal line very fine, transverse impressions obsolete. Elytra not wider than the prothorax, striæ finely punctured in front, deeper and not punctured behind, antennæ, palpi and tarsi piceous-brown. Length 10–13 mm.; .40–.50 inch.

Tampa, not rare. This fine species has much resemblance to *L. saphyrinus*, which occurs in Louisiana ; but on comparison, the iridescent reflection is less vivid, the prothorax is less rounded on the sides, the broad part of the reflexed side margin towards the base is much better defined, and finally the elytral striæ are much more finely punctured from the base to the middle.

6. *Loxandrus calathinus*, n. sp.—Elongate-oval, black, very shining, slightly iridescent ; tarsi and antennæ piceous, the latter with joints 1–3d, and palpi dark ferruginous. Prothorax wider than long, much narrower in front than behind, broadly rounded on the sides, which are broadly but not strongly explanate towards the base ; hind angles distinctly rounded at tip, basal impressions linear, as usual deep. Elytra with the striæ finely but distinctly punctured. Length 8.8–10 mm.; .35–.40 inch.

Tampa, Florida ; not common.

7. *Loxandrus floridanus*, n. sp.—Black, very shining, iridescent ; antennæ and legs piceous or blackish, base of the former, palpi and tarsi ferruginous. Prothorax wider than long, scarcely narrower in front than at base, sides rounded, broadly but slightly explanate towards the base ; hind angles obtuse and more rounded at the tip than in *L. calathinus*,

basal impressions linear, not very deep. Elytra with the striæ feebly and finely punctulate. Length 7.4-8.5 mm.; .29-.33 inch.

Capron and Enterprise; abundant. Varies in color according to maturity, so that the tibiæ and sides of the thighs also become yellow-brown. In some specimens the sides of the prothorax are less distinctly explanate, and such, except by their larger size, are difficult to distinguish from *L. agilis*.

8. ***Loxandrus rectangulus***, n. sp.—Black, very shining; slightly iridescent; antennæ and legs piceous, or blackish. Prothorax wider than long, slightly narrower at tip than at base, sides rounded, not sinuate behind, hind angles rectangular, not at all rounded; side margin more broadly reflexed towards the base, sides not explanate; base with a few scattered punctures, impressions linear, deep. Elytra distinctly wider than the prothorax, striæ not punctured. Length 6.5 mm.; .25 inch.

Enterprise, May; rare. This species and *crenatus*, by having the elytra wider than the prothorax resemble in form certain Platyni and Bembidia. There are but two specimens before me; in the ♀ the elytral striæ are much deeper than in the ♂.

9. ***Selenophorus excisus***, n. sp.—Oblong, æneous, sub-depressed; legs and antennæ piceous, first joint of antennæ ferruginous. Prothorax nearly twice as wide as long, rounded on the sides, which are finely margined, a little narrower at base than at tip; hind angles rounded, basal impressions shallow, not punctured. Elytra deeply sinuate at tip; humeri rounded, striæ fine, interspaces flat; punctures of the three series rather large and conspicuous. Hind tarsi long and slender, Length 5.5 mm.; .22 inch.

Southern Florida, Dr. Palmer, 3 specimens. Of the same size, form and characters as *S. fatuus*, from which it differs by the punctures of the three elytral series being much larger, and by the hind angles of the prothorax more obtuse and more rounded. The outer interspaces of the elytra are not all punctulate.

10. ***Hydroporus seminulum***, n. sp.—Broadly ovate, obliquely attenuate behind, rounded in front, not very convex; rufo-testaceous, shining. Prothorax scarcely perceptibly punctulate, with a fine short basal stria each side, which does not extend upon the elytra; the latter very finely, though distinctly punctulate. Beneath sparsely but strongly punctured. Length 1.3 mm.; .05 inch.

Enterprise, one specimen. Of the same size as *H. granum*, but very different by the body being strongly narrowed

behind the middle, and pointed at the posterior end. Differs also from all previously known small species of the United States, by the thorax having a very short basal stria not continued on the elytra.

11. **Dineutes angustus**, n. sp.—Narrower, smaller and more convex than *D. discolor*, elongate-oval, slightly narrowed in front, bluish-black, with slight metallic gloss. Prothorax very little wider than the head, sides straight, slightly oblique, transversely very convex. Elytra sparsely, finely punctured, striæ obliterated; sides feebly and narrowly explanate, scarcely undulated near the apex, which is (♀) obtusely prolonged. Under surface and legs rufo-testaceous. Length 9.5 mm.; .375 inch; breadth 4.5 mm.; .175 inch.

Three females, collected by Dr. Palmer. The marginal line of the front margin of the prothorax is less interrupted in these specimens than in *D. discolor*, but I do not think this a character of any value.

Table of Species of OCHTHEBIUS.

The number of species of *Ochthebius* in our fauna has increased to such an extent, that the recognition of the three new species collected by Mr. Schwarz would be facilitated by the description of those from other parts of the country. The following table contains those which I have been able to examine :

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Prothorax much wider than long, strongly rounded on the sides, disc strongly punctured and deeply channeled..... | 2. |
| Prothorax much wider than long, disc lobed at the sides, discoidal impressions foveate, dorsal channel deep..... | 5. |
| Prothorax sub-quadrate, less rounded on the sides..... | 8. |
| 2. Prothorax with deep discoidal impressions each side of dorsal channel; pellucid margin suddenly dilated inwards at the base..... | 3. |
| Prothorax with discoidal impressions faint or wanting; pellucid margin slightly wider towards the base..... | 4. |
| 3. Discoidal impressions united, forming a groove each side of the dorsal channel, sides of disc of prothorax curved..... | 1. puncticollis. |
| Discoidal impressions separate, sides of disc of prothorax curved..... | 2. discretus , n. sp. |
| Discoidal impressions separate, sides of disc of prothorax straight..... | 3. rectus , n. sp. |
| 4. Lateral impressions large and broad, discoidal ones wanting..... | 4. cribricollis. |
| Lateral impressions smaller, discoidal small, faint..... | 5. attritus , n. sp. |
| Lateral impressions small, discoidal wanting..... | 6. simplex , n. sp. |

5. Prothorax shining, elytral striæ usually composed of distant punctures. **6.**
Prothorax less shining, elytral striæ of small, less distant punctures. **7.**
6. Elytra with striæ of small, close-set punctures, not effaced behind.
7. tuberculatus, n. sp.
Elytra with striæ of large, distant punctures, effaced behind. **8. nitidus.**
Elytra more convex and more oval, striæ effaced. **9. lævipennis**, n. sp.
7. Disc of prothorax lobed behind the front angles. **10. foveicollis**, n. sp.
Disc of prothorax not lobed behind the front angles.
11. benefossus, n. sp.
8. Prothorax with dorsal channel fine, interrupted, or obsolete. **9.**
Prothorax with dorsal channel deep, entire. **10.**
9. Discoidal impressions of prothorax forming sinuate lines; dorsal line interrupted. **12. sculptus**, n. sp.
Discoidal impressions vague, connected transversely; dorsal line obsolete. **13. Holmbergi.**
Discoidal impressions forming fine, sinuate lines; dorsal line fine, abbreviated at each end. **14. lineatus.**
10. Discoidal impressions deep, not confluent, prothorax more transverse, and feebly punctured (reverts towards No. 4) **15. interruptus.**

12. *Ochthebius discretus*, n. sp.—Dull brownish-bronze, elongate-oval, moderately convex; head with strongly impressed frontal suture; front sparsely, hind part coarsely punctured, with two large foveæ, and a small posterior impression. Prothorax twice as wide as long, much rounded on the sides, pellucid margin very narrow, dilated inwards at base; disc greenish-bronze, strongly punctured, deeply channeled, with two deep, oblong impressions each side, and another half way to the lateral margin. Elytra but slightly wider than the prothorax, striæ deep, closely punctured, fainter and nearly obliterated at tip. Legs and under surface dull testaceous. Length 2 mm.; .075 inch.

California, San Mateo, Gilroy and San Diego; Mr. G. R. Crotch; Dr. Horn has received a smaller specimen from Canada. Resembles *O. puncticollis*, but is smaller and less robust, and the outer dorsal lines are interrupted so as to form two deep impressions.

13. *Ochthebius rectus*, n. sp.—Oval, convex, dark bronzed, not very shining. Prothorax twice as wide as long, pellucid margin rather broad, rounded on the sides, suddenly dilated inwards near the base; disc with the outline straight from the front angles to the posterior deep emargination; convex, deeply and coarsely punctured; dorsal line deep, discoidal impressions deep, nearly united, lateral impressions large, deep. Elytra with striæ of large and deep quadrate punctures. Legs dark-testaceous. Length 14 mm.; .06 inch.

Fort Tejon, Cal.; Mr. Crotch, one specimen. Related to

O. discretus, but very different by the sides of the disc of the prothorax being quite straight for nearly two-thirds the length.

14. ***Ochthebius attritus***, n. sp.—Elongate-oval, bronzed. Head sparsely but strongly punctured, with two occipital foveæ, and deep frontal suture. Prothorax wider than long, narrowed behind, pellucid margin very narrow, visible only behind the middle; disc strongly punctured, not lobed at the sides, dorsal channel deep, discoidal impressions small, separate, lateral impression broad, shallow. Elytra less shining, striæ composed of nearly square, close-set punctures, not obliterated at the tip. Beneath blackish, legs testaceous. Length 1.5 mm.; .06 inch.

Haulover, March, one specimen. Related to *O. cribricollis*, but much narrower and smaller, and with distinct, though not deep, discoidal impressions.

15. ***Ochthebius simplex***, n. sp.—Oval, more convex, bronzed, less shining. Head sparsely, strongly punctured, with two occipital foveæ, and deep frontal suture. Prothorax wider than long, slightly narrowed behind, pellucid margin very narrow, visible behind the middle; disc strongly punctured, not lobed at the sides, dorsal channel deep, discoidal impressions scarcely visible; lateral impressions nearly obsolete; a small, shallow fovea is seen near the hind angle. Elytra with rows of close-set, not very fine punctures, not obliterated behind. Legs testaceous. Length 1.2 mm.; .048 inch.

Haulover, March, one specimen. Very much smaller and more convex than *O. cribricollis*, with the lateral impressions small and indistinct.

16. ***Ochthebius tuberculatus***, n. sp.—Longer and less convex than *A. nitidus*, piceous-bronze, shining. Head with two large foveæ, and deep, transverse suture. Prothorax wider than long, sides moderately rounded, pellucid margin represented only by a small lateral spot, and one at the hind angles; disc not punctured, dorsal channel very deep, discoidal impressions very deep; each side a small, round fovea in front of the middle, a longer slightly oblique one behind the middle, and another one near the side, which is strongly lobed; the prolongations of the disc to the anterior angles are very convex, forming a large tubercle. Elytra with striæ composed of small, close-set punctures. Beneath piceo-testaceous. Length 1.5 mm.; .06 inch.

Moqui villages, New Mexico, Dr. Horn.

Ochthebius nitidus Lec.. Agassiz, Lake Superior, 217; *O. fossatus* Lec. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phila. 1855, 362.

Lake Superior; Fort Yuma, Cal. The synonym belongs

to a specimen which differs only by the punctures of the elytral striæ being less distant. Allied to this, but apparently distinct is:

17. **Ochthebius lævipennis**, n. sp.—Dark piceous-bronze, very convex, shining, of the same form as *O. nitidus*. Head with two large deep foveæ, and a deep transverse suture. Prothorax with deep dorsal line, two small foveæ each side in front of the middle, a deep impression near the apical margin, towards the anterior angle; sides deeply lobed as in *O. nitidus*, pellucid margin broad, with an undulated outline. Elytra with deep, humeral fossæ; striæ obsolete, traced only by a few fine, distant punctures near the base. Under surface piceous, legs testaceous. Length 1.3 mm.; .05 inch.

Tejon, California; one specimen, Dr. Horn. It is possible that this is an extreme variety of *O. nitidus*, but until the intermediate forms are collected, it should properly be known under a different name.

18. **Ochthebius foveicollis**, n. sp.—Closely resembles *O. nitidus*, but the elytra are longer, more obliquely narrowed behind, and the striæ are composed of rather large, close-set punctures, not less distinct towards the tip. From *O. tuberculatus*, it differs by broader prothorax, with larger lateral pellucid spot, and broader anterior lobes of the disc. Length 1.2 mm.; .048 inch.

Enterprise and Lake Harney, Florida, May; not rare.

19. **Ochthebius benefossus**, n. sp.—Oval, moderately convex, bronzed, shining. Head sparsely punctured, with two very large foveæ connected behind; transverse suture deep. Prothorax wider than long (pellucid margin?) disc with the sides straight from the anterior angles to the middle, then strongly narrowed to the base (making a concave outline which must be filled with membrane in well preserved specimens); sparsely punctured, dorsal channel very deep, discoidal impressions deep, the posterior ones connected in a horse shoe form. Elytra with striæ composed of punctures distant from each other about their own diameters, basal fossæ small. Beneath piceous, legs testaceous. Length 1.5 mm.; .06 inch.

New Jersey, Dr. Horn. Nearly of the same form as *O. nitidus*, but different by the disc of the prothorax not being lobed at the side behind the front angles, as well as by the style of sculpture, which is more simple, and tends towards *O. Holmbergi* and allies.

20. **Ochthebius sculptus**, n. sp.—Elongate-oval, greenish-piceous, slightly bronzed, shining. Head sparsely punctured with deep frontal su-

ture, and three occipital foveæ of equal size. Prothorax broader than long, distinctly narrowed behind; pellucid margin rounded, dilated inwards towards the base; disc feebly lobed at the sides; feebly punctulate at the middle, more distinctly towards the sides; with two vague transverse impressions, one before, the other behind the middle; dorsal line interrupted, sometimes obsolete, discoidal lines sinuate, well marked; lateral impression large. Elytra with rows of fine, close-set punctures, not effaced towards the tip. Legs dark testaceous. Length 1.5 mm.; .06 inch.

Gilroy, California, Mr. Crotch; Arizona, Dr. Horn. A nearly similar specimen from Canada is also in his collection; it is rather stouter in form, and the prothorax is more narrowed behind, but I am unwilling without a larger series of specimens to consider it distinct.

RHINOSCEPSIS n. g. (PSELAPHIDÆ.)

Head sub-pentagonal, a little longer than wide, sides parallel behind the eyes, base truncate, hind angles rectangular, rounded at tip. Antennæ inserted under a narrow frontal protuberance (which projects over the mouth, somewhat like the prothoracic horn of *Notoxus*), 1st and 2d joints thick, the former nearly twice as long; 3d-8th small, rounded; 9th rounded, a little larger; 10th slightly wider; 11th ovate, acute at tip, longer than the three preceding united. Maxillary palpi as long as the head, slender, last joint ovate acute, similar in form to the last joint of the antennæ. Prothorax pentagonal, not convex, with a deep sub-interrupted dorsal channel, and a transverse impression behind the middle. Elytra not convex, with a deep sutural stria, a fine dorsal one near the sutural, a sub-apical fovea near the sides, and a marginal stria nearly as deep as the sutural. Dorsal surface of abdomen broadly margined, segments 1-3d equal in length. Tarsi with a single claw.

♂. Penultimate ventral segment strongly and broadly emarginate, last segment longitudinally impressed; front tibiæ much thicker at the middle. gradually attenuated at base and tip.

♀. Last ventral segment large, semi-circularly impressed in front, with a few long hairs intermixed.

21. **R. bistriatus**, n. sp.—Brown, sub-depressed, not shining, finely pubescent. Head with two occipital foveæ and an elongate, but not deep frontal impression; eyes very small, rounded; prothorax scarcely wider than long, dorsal channel deepest at the intersection with the transverse impression. Elytra with sutural, and marginal striæ very deep, a fine dorsal stria near the sutural, and sub-apical fovea near the marginal stria; surface finely punctulate; wider than the prothorax, gradually broader from the base almost to the apical truncature. Abdomen a little longer than the elytra, finely punctulate. Length 1 mm.; .041 inch.

Enterprise and Tampa. This genus exhibits an odd mixture of characters. It resembles in form and sculpture the new species of *Rhexius* described below, and has also the appearance of *Trichonyx*, but it differs from those genera by the insertion of the antennæ, which are approximate, and situate under the frontal protuberance, which is longer than in any other genus yet known as belonging to our fauna. It resembles, so far as I can judge by the figure and description, the Grecian genus *Panaphantus* Kiesenw. Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. ii, 49, pl. 3, f. iv.

22. **Rhexius substriatus**, n. sp.—Larger, darker and less convex than *R. insculptus*. Head with two foveæ and a frontal impression; occiput very finely carinate; eyes small. Prothorax finely channeled, with three large impressions near the base. Elytra with basal margin elevated, post-basal foveæ deep, each with four faint striæ, of which the sub-sutural one is longer and more distinct, the others extending only to about the middle. Antennæ with the 9th and 10th joint less suddenly larger than in *R. insculptus*. Length 1.5 mm.; .06 inch.

Tampa, April, one specimen, under old leaves.

23. **Trimium convexulum**, n. sp.—Pale rufo-testaceous, shining, slightly pubescent. Head with a large deep angulated impression, front concave, occiput convex, smooth. Prothorax longer than wide, convex, subcordate, rounded on the sides in front, then narrower and broadly sinuate; disc smooth, with a transverse impression near the base; this impression is slightly angulated at the middle, and extends on the sides, but does not terminate in a lateral fovea, as is the case in *T. parvulum*. Elytra convex, deeply bifoveate at base, sutural stria faint, dorsal one short. Length 7 mm.; .028 inch.

Tampa, May, one specimen. I have one quite similar from Illinois. Mr. Ulke has received specimens from Tennessee.

34. **Trimium californicum**, n. sp.—Allied to *T. globiferum*, but larger and stouter, bright red-brown. Head with an angulated impression ending behind in two large foveæ; occiput convex, smooth. Prothorax rather wider than long, not very convex, narrower behind; foveæ large, connected by a deep transverse line. Elytra nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, sparsely punctulate; basal foveæ small, sutural stria deep, dorsal fine, extending for two-thirds the length of the elytra. Antennæ with the last joint ovate, acute at tip, not so large as in *T. globiferum*. Length 1.3 mm.; .05 inch.

California, a specimen kindly given me by Dr. Horn.

The largest of our species and easily recognized. *T. clavicorne* Mäklin, may possibly be this, but the description is not sufficiently definite to permit its identification.

25. **Trimium puncticolle**, n. sp.—Elongate, red-brown; head with an angulated line, ending behind; in small foveæ; occiput broadly convex, not impressed. Prothorax convex, longer than wide, rounded on the sides in front, narrower behind; foveæ large, connecting line deep, disc finely and distinctly punctured. Elytra oblong-ovate, wider behind; basal foveæ large, sutural stria deep, dorsal stria short. Length .9 mm. .035 inch.

Arizona; many specimens were found in an ant's nest by Dr. Horn.

26. **Trimium simplex**, n. sp.—Very small, pale, rufo-testaceous, less shining, finely pubescent. Head with a deep, angulated impression, ending each side behind in a large fovea. Prothorax convex, longer than wide, with a large basal fovea on the declivity of the side, connecting transverse line obsolete. Elytra not very convex, bifoveate at base, sutural stria distinct, dorsal stria very short. Length .5 mm.; .02 inch.

Tampa, one specimen. This is the smallest Pselaphide known to me, being smaller even than *T. americanum*.

Four other species of *Trimium* in my collection, though not belonging to this zoölogical district may here be conveniently described.

27. **Trimium discolor**, n. sp.—Elongate, chestnut-brown, slightly pubescent, abdomen darker. Head with two small foveæ, and an arcuated frontal impression; vertex slightly punctulate, convex, faintly channeled or foveate behind. Prothorax longer than wide, convex, with a deep, angulated impression near the base, which terminates in a small, lateral fovea upon the deflexed part of the sides. Elytra bifoveate at base, outer fovea deeper than in the other species, sutural stria fine, dorsal one short. Antennæ and legs ferruginous. Palpi short, a little longer than the 1st and 2d joints of the antennæ: the 9th and 10th joints of the latter are transverse. Length .9 mm.; .035 inch.

One specimen, Louisiana. I have adopted the name proposed by Dr. Zimmermann.

28. **Trimium foveicolle**, n. sp.—Elongate, bright rufo-testaceous, very slightly pubescent. Head convex, smooth, with a fovea each side above the eyes, and a transverse angulated frontal impressed line. Prothorax longer than wide, convex, with three sub-basal foveæ, connected by a transverse impressed line; the lateral foveæ are larger, and situated on the declivity of the sides. Elytra bifoveate at base, sutural stria deep, dorsal one short. Antennæ with 9th and 10th joints transverse. Length .9 mm.; .035 inch.

Cambridge, Massachusetts; Mus. of Comp. Zoölogy; one specimen, collected in December, by Mr. H. G. Hubbard. The palpi are rather short, with the last joint ovate-pointed as in the preceding, but it differs from that, as from all the others in our fauna, by the foveæ of the head being much nearer the eyes. The eyes are more lateral and prominent, and have not a shallow groove and elevated margin above them. This margin, though not strongly marked, is seen in the other species, and separates the upper surface of the cranium from the sides.

Table of species of TRIMIUM.

- Eyes far down on the sides of the head, with a shallow groove, and slightly elevated margin above them; foveæ on upper surface distant from the eyes.....**2.**
- Eyes lateral, more prominent, foveæ not distant from them; thoracic foveæ deep, connected as usual by a transverse line.....
1. foveicolle, n. sp.
- 2.** Prothorax less convex, wider than long.....**3.**
Prothorax more convex, longer than wide.....**4.**
- 3.** Head with deep arcuated impressions ending behind in large foveæ, front suddenly declivous; elytra deeply foveate at base, dorsal stria short.....**2. globiferum.**
- Head with the anterior part of impression effaced or less deep, front obliquely declivous; elytra with small basal foveæ, dorsal stria fine, half the length of the elytra.....**3. impunctatum.**
- Head with an angulated impression ending behind in large foveæ; elytra with small basal foveæ, dorsal stria fine, two-thirds the length of the elytra.....**4. californicum, n. sp.**
- 4.** Lateral foveæ of prothorax large, connecting transverse line deep....**5.**
Lateral foveæ small.....**6.**
- 5.** Prothorax finely and distinctly punctured; head with a large angulated impression, occiput convex, smooth; elytra deeply foveate at base, sutural stria deep, dorsal stria very short.....**5. puncticolle, n. sp.**
- Prothorax not punctulate, head scarcely punctulate, with an arcuate impression, and two small foveæ; occiput convex, slightly channeled; color dark chestnut.....**6. discolor, n. sp.**
- 6.** Elytra oblong-ovate, as usual, moderately widened from the base....**7.**
Elytra strongly ovate, narrow at the base, gradually much wider behind.....**10.**
- 7.** Transverse line of prothorax very deep.....**8.**
Transverse line of prothorax faint.....**9.**
- 8.** Head scarcely punctulate, foveæ large, frontal impression a fine trans-

verse line ; occiput less convex, slightly impressed at the middle ; prothorax less elongate, more rounded on the sides. **7. parvulum.**

Head smooth, with an angulated impression ending behind in foveæ ; occiput convex, finely carinate. **8. convexulum, n. sp.**

9. Head smooth, with a deep angulated impression, ending behind in foveæ ; occiput convex not impressed. Size very small.

9. simplex, n. sp.

10. Head very distinctly punctulate, foveæ and impression broad not deep ; occiput not channeled ; (color pale rufo-testaceous). **10. dubium.**

Head smooth, with a deep angulated impression ending behind in foveæ ; occiput with a shallow fovea ; transverse line of prothorax very deep ; elytra very convex, sutural stria faint. **11. americanum.**

NOTE.—In *T. foveicolle*, *globiferum*, *inpunctatum* and *californicum* there are two fine short impressed lines at the base of the dorsal surface of the abdomen, as in many species of *Bryaxis*.

29. Euplectus debilis, n. sp.—Elongate, somewhat depressed, brown ; antennæ, palpi and legs paler. Head with a deep, acutely angulate impression ending behind in two foveæ ; occiput elevated, not impressed. Prothorax with large lateral basal foveæ, an angulated posterior impression, and a deep, interrupted dorsal channel ; the basal part extending to the transverse impression, the discoidal part attaining neither the impression nor the apical margin. Elytra with deep sutural stria, and short dorsal one ; basal foveæ not large. Length .6 mm. ; .026 inch.

Tampa, May, one specimen. Not larger than *E. pumilus*, but quite distinct by the more elongate and depressed form, and by the dorsal channel of the prothorax less deep, and more completely interrupted.

30. Euplectus tenuis, n. sp.—Elongate, less depressed, brown ; elytra darker, antennæ, palpi, and legs paler. Head with a deep, arcuated impression ending behind in foveæ ; occiput convex, very feebly impressed. Prothorax with large, lateral foveæ, and an angulated posterior impression, dorsal channel very fine, not extending to the apical margin, sub-interrupted near the transverse impression. Elytra with deep sutural stria ; dorsal stria fine, extending to the middle. Length .7 mm. ; .028 inch.

Capron, May, one specimen. Nearly related to *E. debilis*, but more pubescent, with the front more convex, the impression curved rather than angulated, and the dorsal line of the prothorax finer. The following species, though not belonging to the same district, is closely allied:

36. Euplectus integer, n. sp.—Elongate, dark brown, slightly pubescent, antennæ, palpi, and legs paler. Head with two large foveæ, not connected by an impression ; front convex, but not prominent. Prothorax

with deep lateral foveæ ; posterior angulated impression deep, dorsal line wanting. Elytra with deep sutural stria, dorsal stria wanting, represented only by the small basal fovea. Length .7 mm.; .028 inch.

Detroit, Michigan, one specimen ; Messrs. Hubbard and Schwarz. This species resembles in specific characters certain *Trimium* (e. g. *parvulum*, *convexulum*), but is easily recognized by the less convex body, the more broadly margined abdomen, and smaller antennal club.

32. **Euplectus cavicollis**, n. sp.—Elongate, red-brown, finely pubescent. Head with a deep curved impression, ending behind in foveæ ; front prominent, occiput moderately convex, not very shining. Prothorax more dilated on the sides than usual, with three very large posterior foveæ, not connected by a transverse line ; dorsal line very fine, abbreviated in front. Elytra with sutural stria deep, basal foveæ small, dorsal striæ wanting. Length 1.2 mm.; .05 inch.

Tampa, May ; one specimen. Very distinct from the other species in my collection by the large, separate foveæ of the prothorax.

33. **Acylophorus densus**, n. sp.—Black, shining ; head and prothorax glabrous, of the same form and sculpture as in the other species. Elytra densely, not very finely punctured, sub-opaque, clothed with fine, dark pubescence. Abdomen slightly iridescent, pubescent, punctures becoming more sparse behind ; ventral segments strongly iridescent. Legs (including front coxæ) reddish-brown. Antennæ piceous, black at base, joints 3-7 longer than wide, though not entirely equal either in length or breadth ; 3d joint a little shorter than the 2d. Length 5.5 mm.; .21 inch.

Enterprise, May ; one specimen. Larger than what I consider as *A. pronus*, equal to *A. pratensis*, but easily known by the punctures of the elytra more dense than in either.

34. **Acylophorus flavipes**, n. sp.—Shining black above, piceous beneath ; head and prothorax as usual. Elytra coarsely and not densely punctured, sparsely pubescent. Abdomen hairy, strongly, not densely punctured. Legs (including front coxæ) testaceous. Antennæ not longer than the head and prothorax, piceous black, base of 1st joint nearly testaceous ; joints 3-10 equal in length, gradually increasing in thickness, and closely approximated, outer ones transverse ; 2d joint fully as long as the 3d and 4th united. Length 4.5 mm.; .18 inch.

Capron, May ; one specimen. Smaller and more slender than *A. pronus*, with which it agrees in sculpture, but differs in the antennæ and color of the legs.

The species of this genus resemble each other very closely,

and except *A. flavicollis*, which has the prothorax yellow, are to be separated only by slight differences in the proportion of the joints of the antennæ, and the punctuation of the elytra.

Table of Species of ACYLOPHORUS.

- Antennæ with 2d joint distinctly longer than 3d, nearly equal to 3d and 4th united ; prothorax more strongly narrowed in front. **2.**
 Antennæ with 2d joint nearly or quite as long as 3d **3.**
 2. Prothorax yellow, elytra densely, strongly punctured. **1. flavicollis.**
 Prothorax black, elytra less densely, but strongly punctured. **2. pronus.**
 3. Antennæ with joints 3-5 longer and more slender. **4.**
 Antennæ with joints 3-10 equal in length ; elytra strongly, not densely punctured. **5. flavipes, n. sp.**
 4. Elytra finely, not densely punctured. **3. pratensis.**
 Elytra strongly and densely punctured. **4. densus, n. sp.**

A. gilensis Lec. does not seem sufficiently distinct from *A. pronus* Er.

Mr. Fauvel (Faun. Gallo-Rhen. iii, 542) states that *A. pratensis* Lec. is the same with *A. glabricollis* of Europe. I have not compared specimens, but think that the finer punctuation of *pratensis* entitles it to distinct recognition, and that Mr. Fauvel's remark will apply better to some of the black-legged varieties of what we consider *A. pronus*.

35. ***Quedius ferox***, n. sp.—Elongate, linear, black, very shining, antennæ and legs blackish or piceous. Head oval, strongly narrowed behind, and constricted at the neck, which is not slender ; sides before and behind the eyes sparsely punctured ; a series of five setigerous punctures each side above the eyes ; nearer the middle, opposite the 5th one is a 6th. Eyes not prominent, occupying the middle third of the length of the head. Prothorax longer than wide, not narrowed in front, sides straight, parallel nearly to the apex, where they are moderately rounded, slightly sinuate near the base ; apex emarginate, base rounded ; there are 3 punctures each side on the apical margin, one near the margin, and one on the disc, about one-third the length ; there is also a large, lateral puncture near the margin, in front of the middle ; three small marginal ones behind the middle, and a few on the basal margin. Elytra smooth, with obsolete sutural stria, and 3 small sub-sutural punctures ; there is also a dorsal series of 4 very small punctures. Dorsal segments slightly iridescent, rather densely punctured and pubescent, with long. lateral and apical setæ. Beneath blackish-piceous, strongly punctured, slightly iridescent. Length 8.5 mm. ; .34 inch.

Enterprise, May ; also found in Louisiana, Canada and

Massachusetts. The last ventral segment in the ♂ is broadly and feebly emarginated, and the front tarsi dilated.

Another species of the same group of the genus, which has not been thus far represented in our fauna is:

36. **Quedius vernix**, n. sp.—Less elongate, narrower in front and behind; black, very shining, antennæ, palpi, and legs also black. Head oval, moderately constricted at base, neck rather thick, punctulate each side; space behind the eyes, and extending beneath to the lateral line finely punctured; sub-ocular punctures two, supra-oculars also two; each side near the anterior one is one small puncture, and behind the posterior one, on the occipital declivity is another large one. Prothorax scarcely as long as the basal width, narrowed in front, sides rounded, apex emarginate, base strongly rounded; apical punctures three on each side; discoidal but one; lateral one, large, situated near the margin, and one-fourth the length from the front angle; there are but two small basal punctures, in the margin itself, the outer one at the much rounded hind angle. Scutellum large, smooth. Elytra smooth, sutural stria deep, with a puncture in front of the middle; dorsal series of 4 or 5 large punctures. Dorsal segments very sparsely punctured and pubescent, sides and apex with long setæ; ventral segments equally, sparsely punctured. Length 12 mm.; .48 inch.

Massachusetts, Michigan, Canada, rare. The front tarsi are dilated in both sexes; the last ventral segment is longer, and scarcely perceptibly emarginate in the ♂.

37. [5]. **Cryptobium floridanum**, n. sp.—Shining, hairy, with erect pubescence, black, becoming brown towards the tip of the abdomen, antennæ brown, legs paler. Head as long as the prothorax, and wider than it, oblong, somewhat narrower in front of the eyes, which are convex and moderately prominent; base and hind angles rounded, surface strongly punctured, front nearly smooth. Prothorax one-half longer than wide, smooth dorsal stripe broad, sides strongly punctured, the punctures forming in places short irregular series. Elytra longer than the prothorax, strongly rather densely punctured. Abdomen, dorsal surface finely and sparsely punctured; ventral surface similarly punctured. Length 10.4 mm.; .41 inch.

♀ Second and third ventral segments with a short transverse groove, bearing stiff setæ.

Enterprise, May; one specimen. This species is similar in form and sculpture to *C. badium*, but the color is different, and the 3d apparent ventral segment (♀) has a transverse fold similar to that of the 2d. In *C. carolinum* the second ventral segment has (♀) a transverse fold, with a row of stiff

bristles, but the 3d segment is foveate as in the ♂ of the species of that group.

The species of this genus have become so numerous in our fauna, that the following table will be found useful for their recognition :

Table of Species of CRYPTOBIUM.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| Sides of head parallel, hind angles strongly rounded..... | 2. |
| Head gradually narrowed behind the eyes..... | B. |
| Head short and semicircularly rounded behind the eyes..... | C. |
| 2. Last joint of maxillary palpi conical, half as long as the 3d joint.... | A. |
| Last joint of maxillary palpi small, acicular, one-third as long as the 3d joint, which is more thickened at the tip..... | D. |
| Last joint of maxillary palpi very small, not conical, one-fourth as long as the 3d joint, which is tumid, much thickened at the tip. | E. |
-
- A. ♂ 3d ventral segment foveate near the base and with a long and broad apical process, extending over the next segment, and furnished with long stiff black setæ ; 2d segment with a short transverse fold at the middle ; ♀ with 2d, or 2d and 3d ventral segments each with a transverse fold or fovea **2.**
- ♂ 6th ventral segment deeply and acutely emarginate, sometimes almost to the base ; ♀ ventral segments not impressed nor foveate... **6.**
2. Uniform chestnut brown, feet testaceous yellow..... **3.**
- Rufo-testaceous, head and abdomen, except last two segments black, or dark..... **4.**
- Black, last ventral segments brownish, antennæ brown, legs testaceous. **5.**
3. ♀ 2d ventral segment with a transverse fold at the middle... **1. badium.**
- ♀ 2d ventral segment not impressed ; head less convex and more parallel than in *C. badium*..... **2. pimerianum.**
- ♀ 2d ventral segment not impressed ; head with sides more gradually rounded behind ; last two abdominal segments paler. **3. texanum, n. sp.**
4. ♀ with 2d ventral segment foveate ; head and abdomen black, last two segments pale..... **4. bicolor.**
- ♀ as above, head only black (immature)..... **a. melanocephalum.**
5. ♀ 2d and 3d ventral segments each with a short transverse fold at the middle..... **5. floridanum.**
- ♀ 2d ventral segment with a transverse fold, 3d foveate... **6. carolinum.**
6. Black, shining, antennæ dark brown, legs testaceous..... **7.**
- Black, shining, legs and elytra bright rufous ; the latter with a broad black stripe extending from the base to the middle..... **7. sellatum.**
7. Antennæ brown ; punctures of prothorax finer..... **8.**
- Prothorax strongly punctured ; antennæ brown. **8. californicum, n. sp.**
- Prothorax strongly punctured ; antennæ yellow.. **9. flavicorne, n. sp.**
8. Sides of head parallel behind the eyes..... **9.**
- Head wider behind the eyes..... **12. tumidum, n. sp.**

9. Elytra not longer than prothorax.....**10. pallipes.**

Elytra longer than thorax.....**11. latebricola.**

B. ♂ 6th ventral segment triangularly emarginate ; ♀ 2d and 3d ventral segments not impressed. Prothorax with dorsal series of punctures ; sides very sparsely punctured. Elytra very coarsely punctured. Last joint of maxillary palpi conical, half as long as the 3d in *serpentinum*, smaller in *cribratum*.

Shining, black, antennæ brown, legs and elytra bright rufous ; prothorax of usual form, neck stout.....**13. cribratum.**

Shining, bright rufous, front of head, prothorax and last two segments of abdomen black ; prothorax narrowed in front ; head with sides more obliquely rounded behind, neck small.*.....**14. serpentinum.**

C. Head short behind the eyes and semicircularly rounded ; eyes large, prominent, looking forwards, in consequence of the front being suddenly contracted into a broad muzzle ; antennæ more distant from the eyes than usual ; maxillary palpi long and slender, last joint conical, one-third the length of the preceding ; hind trochanters very acute at tip. ♂ with the 4th ventral segment prolonged behind into an acute triangular process extending to the hind margin of the 5th segment ; slightly foveate at the middle ; 2d and 3d segments tumid, with an acute edge near the hind margin ; 7th ventral acutely emarginate except in *lugubre* ; ♀ 3d ventral with a round flat tubercle.

Brown, sparsely setose, head sub-opaque, sparsely and finely punctured ; prothorax sparsely and finely punctured, with a broad, smooth, dorsal stripe ; elytra finely and densely punctured and pubescent ; legs rufo-testaceous†.....**15. prospiciens, n. sp.**

D. Head prolonged behind the eyes, as usual ; maxillary palpi with 3d joint more thickened at the tip, 4th small, acicular, conical, less than one-third as long as the 3d joint ; ♂ with 3d ventral segment lobed behind. Black species, antennæ and legs pale rufous.

Head shining, coarsely and sparsely punctured, elytra coarsely punctured, almost in rows.....**2.**

Head opaque, finely and densely punctured, front sparsely punctured ; ♀ 3d and 4th ventral segments deeply transversely impressed, setigerous at the middle ; elytra densely punctured.....**16. despectum.**

2. Head long, sides nearly parallel behind the eyes ; in both sexes the 2d ventral segment has a small fovea bearing two black spines, in one sex the 3d segment has also a small fovea.....**17. lugubre, n. sp.**

Head somewhat obliquely narrowed behind the eyes : ♀ 2d and 3d ventral segments with small impressions.....**18. obliquum, n. sp.**

Head obliquely narrowed behind the eyes, which are larger : ♀ 2d and 3d segments not impressed.....**19. parcum, n. sp.**

*This species seems allied to *C. Traili* Sharp, Staphyl. Amazon Valley, Trans. Lond. Ent. Soc. 1876, 224 ; these two species show an approach to the genus *Ophites*.

†*Cryptobium angustum* and *cylindricum* Sharp, op. cit. supra, 220, seem allied by the form of the head to this remarkable species.

E. Head prolonged behind the eyes as usual; maxillary palpi with 3d joint tumid, 4th very small, acicular not conical, less than one-fourth the length of the 3d joint; ♂ with 3d ventral segment lobed behind.

Cylindrical, coarsely punctured, shining, black, antennæ and legs testaceous; (♀ not known.).....**20. pusillum.**

Slender, brown, more finely punctured, size much smaller, legs pale; (♂ not known.).....**21. lepidum, n. sp.**

38. [3.] Cryptobium texanum, n. sp.—Castaneous, sparsely pubescent, form and sculpture exactly as in *C. badium*, except that the segments 1-4 of the abdomen are black, and the 5th and 6th rufous, just as in *C. bicolor*. Length 8-11.2 mm.; .32-.44 inch.

♂. 3d ventral segment with a long, obtusely rounded process, setose at the sides and tip, and a deep round fovea near the anterior margin; 2d segment with two small approximate setigerous foveæ at the middle.

♀. 2d and 3d ventral segments not impressed.

Bosque Co., Texas, Mr. G. W. Belfrage. Differs from *C. badium* only by the color of the abdomen, and by the impression of the 2d ventral segment, which in that species is a transverse fold in both sexes.

39. [8.] Cryptobium californicum, n. sp.—Shining, black, pubescence fine. Head elongate, parallel behind the eyes, hind angles and base rounded, strongly punctured; front smooth, with 4 or 6 distant punctures; eyes rather convex, as long as the space from their front margin to the insertion of the antennæ. Prothorax narrower than the head, smooth dorsal stripe wide, sides sparsely punctured, punctures rather irregularly placed. Elytra strongly and densely punctured, not longer than the prothorax, abdomen finely and rather densely punctured. Antennæ brown, legs piceo-testaceous. Length 8 mm.; .32 inch.

♂. 6th ventral segment narrowly emarginate for one-half its length; base of emargination rounded.

California and Vancouver Island. Differs from *C. pallipes* by the much stronger punctuation, and much narrower and less triangular emargination of the 6th ventral segment of the male.

40. [9.] Cryptobium flavicorne, n. sp.—Black, shining, pubescence fine; head oblong-oval, less strongly punctured than in *C. californicum*, front smooth with a few scattered punctures. Prothorax scarcely narrower than the head, very slightly wider behind, smooth dorsal stripe wide, sides sparsely and strongly punctured, punctures not irregularly placed. Elytra densely less strongly punctured, less shining, not longer than the prothorax. Abdomen finely and densely punctured. Antennæ and legs yellow testaceous. Eyes of the same size as in *C. californicum*, but less convex. Length 8 mm.; .32 inch.

Massachusetts and Lake Superior, two females. Differs from *C. pallipes* by the head being longer and more parallel, and the antennæ yellow instead of brown. The elytra are more finely punctured, while those of the prothorax are quite perceptibly coarser.

41. [12.] **Cryptobium tumidum**, n. sp. — Slender, blackish-brown, pubescence fine. Head sub-ovate, gradually a little wider behind the eyes, which are rather smaller than in the two preceding species; densely punctured, front less shining, nearly smooth. Prothorax elongate-oblong, slightly but perceptibly narrower behind, smooth dorsal stripe broad, ill defined, sides sparsely and finely punctured. Elytra not longer than the prothorax, densely rather finely punctured. Abdomen finely punctured. Antennæ, palpi and legs dull ferruginous. Length 9.5 mm.; .375 inch.

♂ 6th ventral segment deeply emarginate for one-half of its length.

San Jose, California; found by me in March, 1850.

42. [15.] **Cryptobium prospiciens**, n. sp. — Brown, less shining; pubescence fine. Head finely not densely punctured, semi-circularly rounded behind the eyes, which are large and prominent; front produced into a broad muzzle with high antennal ridges, so as to make a broad frontal concavity, which is nearly smooth, marked only by a few large punctures. Prothorax elongate, slightly rounded on the sides, narrower than the head; smooth dorsal stripe wide, not distinctly defined; sides very sparsely and finely punctured. Elytra not longer than prothorax, finely punctured. Abdomen not shining, scarcely perceptibly punctulate. Antennæ, palpi and legs paler brown. Length 8 mm.; .32 inch.

♂ 3d ventral segment with a long triangular lobe nearly acute at tip, setose at the sides and end; there is a small transverse fovea at the middle; 6th ventral segment triangularly emarginate for nearly half its length. ♀ 3d ventral with a round flat slightly elevated tubercle.

Bosque Co., Texas, Mr. G. W. Belfrage; Arizona, Dr. Horn. This species is an excellent example of what is not unfrequently seen in other families; the union of characters which define two or more separate groups of species, with some peculiar character. In this instance the sexual characters of the ♂♂ of the two groups of § A are united, but the form of head is quite different from that seen in either of them.

43. [17.] **C. lugubre**, n. sp. — Slender cylindrical, shining black; legs, palpi and antennæ yellow, the latter darker at the base. Head as long as the prothorax and very little wider, sparsely strongly punctured, punctures

smaller and indistinct upon the front. Prothorax with smooth dorsal stripe broad, sides strongly sparsely punctured. Elytra with rather large punctures arranged somewhat in rows. Abdomen sparsely finely punctured, tip and posterior border of segments brown; ventral segments brown. Length 6 mm.; .24 inch.

♂ and ♀ 2d ventral segment with a small tubercle bearing two small stout black setæ resembling spines; ♂? 3d ventral segment marked with a small fovea.

The last joint of the maxillary palpi is about one-third the length of the 3d joint. The elytra are a little shorter than the prothorax.

Tampa and Enterprise; three ♀. On examining seven specimens, I find no difference in the ventral segments, except that in all of them the 2d (apparent) segment has a small transverse impression and fold, bearing spines; while in two of them the 3d segment has also a small round fovea at the middle, a little nearer the front than the hind margin. There is no difference in the size of the head.

44. [18.] **Cryptobium obliquum**, n. sp.—Slender, cylindrical, shining, black; antennæ, palpi, and legs yellow. Head as long as the prothorax, distinctly wider, sides oblique behind the eyes, and broadly rounded; eyes rather large, convex; sparsely punctured, front smooth, with only a few scattered punctures, the smooth space prolonged behind to between the eyes. Prothorax with smooth, dorsal stripe wide, not well defined; sides sparsely, strongly punctured, punctures arranged almost in rows. Elytra coarsely punctured, here and there almost in rows. Abdomen sparsely punctured, nearly smooth towards the tip, which is brown. Length 6 mm.; .24 inch.

♂ 3d ventral segment with a long, triangular setose process, rounded at tip; 2d and 3d segments not distinctly impressed.

♀ 2d and 3d ventral segments, each with a very small bisetose fovea.

Tampa; April, one pair. Quite different from *C. lugubre* by the form of the head.

45. [19.] **Cryptobium parcum**, n. sp.—Cylindrical, shining, black, antennæ, palpi, and legs yellow. Head as long as the prothorax, distinctly wider, sides oblique behind the eyes and broadly rounded; eyes rather large, convex; punctured as in *C. obliquum*. Prothorax with smooth dorsal stripe, sides sparsely coarsely punctured in rows. Elytra as long as the prothorax, coarsely punctured, here and there in rows. Abdomen sparsely less finely punctured, tip brown. Length 6 mm.; .24 inch.

♀ 2d and 3d ventral segments not impressed.

Cedar Keys; June, one ♀. Differs from *C. obliquum* chiefly by the less slender form, coarser punctures of the prothorax, and absence of ventral impressions.

46. [21.] **Cryptobium lepidum**, n. sp.—Slender, less convex, ferruginous, shining, pubescence fine. Head oval, nearly as long as the prothorax, and wider than it, sides much rounded behind the eyes, which are rather large and convex; sparsely, equably punctured, front not less so than the rest of the surface; there are two long, but not deep frontal impressions. Prothorax with smooth dorsal stripe narrower than usual, limited each side by a row of points, which becomes a slightly impressed stria towards the base; sides rather sparsely punctured, almost in rows. Elytra distinctly longer than the prothorax densely, rather finely punctured. Abdomen sparsely punctured. Legs paler. Length 3.8 mm.; .15 inch.

Bosque County, Texas, Mr. G. W. Belfrage, two ♀. The ventral segments are not impressed. A very small and pretty species, less convex than the others in our fauna.

47. **Pæderus obliteratus**, n. sp.—Elongate, slender, reddish-yellow, shining; head and last two abdominal segments black; above yellow; elytra blue-black; antennæ brownish at the middle. Head sparsely punctured, slightly wider than the prothorax; the latter elongate-oval, feebly sparsely punctured, elytra not longer than the prothorax, sparsely but not coarsely punctured at the base, nearly smooth behind the middle. Dorsal segments very sparsely and finely punctured. Length 5 mm.; .20 inch.

♂ Sixth ventral cleft nearly to the base; cleft wide, rounded at the anterior extremity.

Southern part of Florida, Dr. Palmer; Mr. E. P. Austin gave me a similar specimen as found at Cambridge, Massachusetts. This species is easily distinguished by the finer punctures of the elytra becoming gradually obliterated behind.

Larger series of specimens have indicated to me the necessity of some modifications in the table of species of this genus published by Mr. Austin, (Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. xix, 47); and I would propose to substitute for it the following synopsis:

Table of Species of PÆDERUS.

Head not flattened in front.....	2.
Head flattened in front.....	femoralis.
2. Epistoma not margined in front.....	3.
Epistoma concave, strongly margined; half of thighs, knees and greater part of tibiæ dusky.....	grandis.
Epistoma not concave, finely margined.....	riparius.
3. Antennæ brown, pale only at base.....	4.
Antennæ with base and outer joints pale.....	5.

4. Prothorax ovate.....**littoreus**.
 Prothorax oval.....**compotens**.
 5. Prothorax ovate.....**6**.
 Prothorax oval.....**7**.
 6. Elytra shorter than prothorax, antennæ thickened externally..**palustris**.
 Elytra as long as prothorax, antennæ very slightly thicker externally..
littorarius.
 7. Head as usual, rather broadly oval, elytra strongly punctured, longer
 than prothorax.....**floridanus**.
 Head narrower, oval, but slightly wider than the prothorax; punctures
 of elytra effaced behind*.....**obliteratus**, n. sp.

48. **Palaminus flavipennis**, n. sp.—Red-brown, shining, sparsely setose, elytra yellow-testaceous, scarcely longer than the prothorax. Antennæ, palpi and legs pale yellow. Sculpture as in the other species. Prothorax strongly punctured, disc sub-carinate towards the base; not wider than long, ovate, much narrowed behind, sides oblique, slightly rounded. Length 3.4 mm.; .13 inch.

Tampa, Enterprise and Capron; not rare. Agrees in color with *P. pallipes*, but differs by the smaller size, and by the elytra being as long as, or very little longer than the prothorax. Abdominal segments alike in both sexes.

The species of *Palaminus* agree in form and sculpture, and the antennæ, palpi and legs in all are pale yellow. The other characters enable those in our fauna to be distinguished as follows:

Table of Species of PALAMINUS.

- Piceous, elytra rufous or testaceous; terminal segments of abdomen alike in both sexes, not emarginate, nor incised.....**2**.
 Uniform pale testaceous, abdomen sometimes darker..... **3**.
 2. Larger, elytra rufous, twice as long as prothorax.....**1. pallipes**.
 Smaller, elytra as long as the prothorax.....**2. flavipennis**, n. sp.
 3. Elytra much longer than the prothorax.....**4**.
 Elytra scarcely longer, sometimes shorter than the prothorax.....**5**.
 4. ♂ 7th ventral segment with two narrow incisions, middle lobe broad, rounded at tip; ♀ same segment feebly emarginate.**3. normalis**, n. sp.
 ♂ 7th ventral with middle lobe contorted and unsymmetrically curved, broadly truncate at tip; ♀ same segment deeply and broadly triangularly emarginate.....**4. testaceus**.

*NOTE.—I have omitted *P. ustus*, which belongs to a different group of species having the color nearly uniform testaceous. *P. nevadensis* Austin, does not differ from *compotens* Lec. By a confusion of specimens the remarks of Mr. Austin concerning *P. grandis* Austin, are incorrect; the species is easily known by the large size, equal to *P. femoralis*, and the strongly margined, concave epistome.

- ♂ 7th ventral with middle lobe longer and narrower, unsymmetrically curved, concave and truncate at tip; ♀ same segment deeply incised, incision rounded at base.....**5. contortus**, n. sp.
5. Elytra evidently larger than the prothorax.....**6.**
Elytra not larger than the prothorax.....**7.**
6. Elytra with more distant and less coarse punctures; prothorax but slightly narrowed behind.....**6. lividus.**
Elytra with less distant and coarser punctures; prothorax much narrowed behind.....**7. cribratus**, n. sp.
Elytra with smaller punctures; prothorax less narrowed behind.....
8. pumilus, n. sp.
7. Elytra with large deep distant punctures.....**9. larvalis.**

49. Palaminus normalis, n. sp.—Yellow-testaceous, shining, sparsely setose. Prothorax transverse, very slightly narrowed behind, rounded on the sides. Elytra twice as long as the prothorax, rather densely but not coarsely punctured. Length 2.8 mm.; .11 inch.

♂ 7th ventral segment with two narrow incisions extending about one-third the length; middle lobe broad, truncate behind.

♀ 7th ventral segment feebly emarginate.

Georgia and South Carolina. Easily distinguished from *P. testaceus* and *contortus* by the sexual characters.

50. Palaminus testaceus Er. Staphyl. 683. Length 2.8 mm.; .11 inch.

♂ 7th ventral segment with two deep narrow incisions, middle lobe unsymmetrical, curved, broadly truncate at tip.

♀ 7th ventral with a deep and broad triangular emargination.

Illinois; one pair collected by Mr. B. D. Walsh.

51. Palaminus contortus, n. sp.—Of the same form and color as *P. testaceus*, yellow-testaceous, abdomen a little darker. Prothorax slightly narrowed behind, rounded on the sides. Elytra twice as long as the prothorax, less closely but more strongly punctured. Length 2.5 mm.; .10 inch.

♂ 7th ventral segment with two narrow deep incisions; middle lobe narrower, curved, convex, bent and emarginate at tip.

♀ 7th ventral deeply emarginate for one-half the length, emargination with parallel sides and rounded base.

Tampa, Sand Point, Enterprise; not rare.

52. Palaminus cribratus, n. sp.—Yellow-testaceous, shining, sparsely pilose; abdomen darker. Head and prothorax sparsely punctured, the latter nearly as long as wide, ovate, much narrowed behind, rounded on the sides. Elytra a little longer than the prothorax, coarsely, but not sparsely punctured. Length 2.8 mm.; .11 inch.

Tampa; one specimen, without sexual characters in the last abdominal segments.

53. **Palaminus pumilus**, n. sp.—Much smaller, yellow-testaceous, shining, sparsely pilose. Head and prothorax sparsely punctured, the latter nearly as long as wide, ovate, somewhat narrowed behind, rounded on the sides. Elytra a little longer than the prothorax, strongly not densely punctured. Length 2.1 mm.; .08 inch.

♂ 7th ventral segment with the posterior margin obliquely truncate each side and angulate at the middle.

♀ 7th ventral segment broadly rounded at tip.

Enterprise and Tampa; rare. Differs from *P. cribratus* by smaller size, prothorax less narrowed behind and elytra less coarsely punctured.

54. **Palaminus larvalis** Lec., New Sp. Coleopt. (Smiths. 8 vo.) 49. In this species the head and prothorax are sparsely and coarsely punctured; the prothorax is nearly as wide as long, ovate, strongly narrowed behind, and oblique on the sides, as in *P. cribratus*; the elytra are not longer than the prothorax and a little narrower, convex, very coarsely and sparsely punctured. Length 3.1 mm.; .12 inch.

New York, Tennessee; Palatka and Tampa, Florida. No sexual differences are apparent in four specimens examined. This species closely resembles *P. flavipennis*, but can be distinguished from immature specimens of that species by the elytra being a little narrower than the prothorax, and by the smooth dorsal line of the latter not being elevated towards the base.

55. **Brachypeplus glaber**, n. sp.—Elongate, very depressed, red-brown, abdomen piceous. Head and prothorax finely rather densely punctured, the latter more than one-half wider than long, scarcely narrower in front, sides nearly straight, slightly rounded near the anterior margin, which is truncate; sides finely margined, narrowly explanate towards the hind angles, which are rectangular. Scutellum finely punctured, transverse, 5-sided. Elytra about twice as long as the prothorax, striæ punctured, well impressed, interspaces flat, each with a row of punctures. Dorsal segments sparsely punctulate, *fimbriæ* widest behind, narrowest at the middle, with the inner outline concave; fimbria of last segment widest at base, gradually narrowed behind. Length 3.2 mm.; .13 inch.

Enterprise; May. Differs from all the tropical American species described by Murray (Trans. Linn. Soc., London, xxiv, 296), by the absence of pubescence. It therefore belongs to his sub-genus *Leiopeplus*, thus far known only from Western Africa.

SMICRIPS, n. g. (MONOTOMIDÆ).

Body elongate, sub-cylindrical, resembling in miniature a narrow species of *Ips*. Head as wide as the prothorax, not narrowed behind the eyes, which are small, rounded and convex; narrowed in front of the eyes, epistoma wider than long, with sides parallel, separated from the head by a very deep frontal suture. Labrum transverse, broadly rounded; mandibles strong, obtusely toothed. Palpi short, the labial ones broad. Mentum with parallel sides, longer than wide. Antennæ inserted in the clypeal suture, 11-jointed, joints 1 and 2 thick, 3-8 small, 9-11 forming a loose elongate club.

Prothorax nearly square, front angles rounded, side margin very fine; prosternum very narrow between the coxæ, which are very small, and far back, at the hind margin of the prothorax; coxal cavities small, oval. Middle coxæ separated by the narrow mesosternum. Hind coxæ widely separated. Ventral segments 5; 1st and 5th each as long as the three others united. Elytra parallel, scarcely wider than the prothorax, broadly truncate at tip, exposing a long pygidium. Legs rather short, tibiæ gradually thickened to the tip, where there are a few small spines; tarsi with the joints dilated, very short, last joint more than twice as long as the others united; claws rather large, simple.

56. **S. palmicola**, n. sp.—Elongate, reddish-testaceous, imperceptibly punctulate above and beneath, and finely pubescent; elytra with a transverse piceous cloud near the tip, and frequently another near the base. Length 1 mm.; .04 inch; varies a little larger or smaller.

♂ 5th ventral segment broadly impressed.

Tampa, Haulover and Enterprise; abundant on *Chamærops palmetto*. I have also a specimen from Georgia; a MS. drawing by my father bears the name *Nitidula minutissima* Dej. Cat.

The quadrangular epistoma and deep frontal suture will enable this small insect to be easily recognized. The maxillæ are unusually large and flat at the base, filling up the buccal cavity each side of the mentum.

57. **Scymnus balteatus**.—Elongate oval, brownish rufous, shining, punctulate and very finely, sparsely pubescent; elytra tinged with piceous, ornamented with a broad oblique yellow band in front of the middle. Beneath finely and densely punctured, post-coxal arcs entire, not extending to the sides of the abdomen; antennæ and legs paler rufous. Length 1.5 mm.; .06 inch.

Haulover and Sand Point; rare. This and the next are more elongate than our other species, except *S. punctatus* Mels., which, however, is more coarsely punctured, and of a

different form, with the sides of the prothorax much less rounded.

58. **Scymnus quadritæniatus**.—Elongate-oval, dull brown, punctulate and clothed with fine short gray pubescence. Elytra black, each with two large yellow spots, one before, the other behind the middle; apical margin yellow. Prothorax rufous towards the sides, which are rounded and narrowed in front of the middle. Abdomen dark rufous, antennæ and legs paler. Beneath finely and densely punctured, post-coxal arcs extending to the 1st ventral suture, effaced on the outer side. Length 1.2–1.6 mm.; .05–.06 inch.

Varies with the yellow spots enlarged so as to become confluent.

Enterprise and Capron; rare. The variety is from Opelousas, La., and was kindly given me by Mr. Sallé. The anterior spot is oblique on the inner outline, and the posterior one is transverse, and slightly sinuate behind.

59. **Æneis pallida**, n. sp.—Broadly ovate, convex, impunctured, testaceous, shining, glabrous; prothorax finely margined at base; front tibiæ slender. Length 0.8 mm.; .035 inch.

Sand Point, one specimen. Precisely resembles *Æ. pusilla* in form and sculpture, but is very much smaller, and of a pale color.

60. **Pentilia misella**, n. sp.—Rounded-oval, convex, shining, black, glabrous. Prothorax finely margined at base, sides not explanate nor punctured. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, distinctly punctured, suture finely margined. Length 1 mm.; .04 inch.

Tampa and Capron. A widely diffused species, found from Lake Superior to Florida, and from New York to Illinois. Sometimes abundant on the flowers of *Thalycetrum*. The two following species do not belong to this zoölogical province.

61. **Pentilia marginata**, n. sp.—Rounded-oval, convex, shining, black, glabrous; prothorax finely margined at base, sides sparsely punctured and narrowly explanate. Elytra finely punctured, suture finely margined behind the middle, wider than the prothorax at the base. Length 1.1 mm.; .045 inch.

Marquette, Lake Superior; Messrs. Hubbard and Schwarz. A little larger than *P. misella*, but of the same form.

62. **Pentilia ovalis**, n. sp.—Elliptical-oval, less convex, shining, dark brown, glabrous; prothorax finely margined at the base; sides impunctured, finely margined. Elytra scarcely wider at base than the pro-

thorax, finely punctured, suture finely margined behind the middle. Length 0.8 mm.; .03 inch.

Haulover and Enterprise; rare. Less broad than the other two species, and with the elytra more finely punctured.

63. **Saprinus dentipes** Mars. Mon. Histeroid. (Ann. Ent. Soc. Fr. 1855), 728; fig. 160. Convex-oval, bronzed. Head slightly rugose in front, marginal line deep with a badly impressed frontal chevron. Prothorax punctured at the sides and front, smooth at the middle; base with a narrow band of aciculate punctures. Elytra with a large, posterior subquadrate punctured space, extending from the sutural stria to the 3d dorsal, and from the end of the 1st dorsal to the apical margin; 1st and 2d dorsal a little longer than the 3d and 4th; the last named connected with the sutural, which is entire. Front tibiæ with 3 large and 3 small teeth; hind tibiæ with spines arranged in two rows; mesosternum smooth with the marginal line curved in front. Prosternum not compressed, striæ approximate, abbreviate in front, divergent behind. Length 3.2 mm., .125 inch.

Southern Florida; Dr. Palmer, two specimens. This and the next two species belong to my group VIII,* but it differs from those mentioned by Dr. Horn in having the punctured space of elytra limited in front by a transverse outline. The humeral stria, as usual, is long and fine, the external subhumeral wanting, the internal short, disconnected.

This species has been previously known only from Mexico, and is perhaps only a variety of the next.

64. **Saprinus braziliensis** Mars. Mon. Hist. (Ann. Ent. Soc. Fr. 1855), 726, fig. 159; *Hister braz.* Payk. Mon. Hist. 66, pl. 6, fig. 2.

Southern Florida; one specimen, Dr. Palmer. This species only differs from the preceding by the punctures of the elytra being more densely placed, and extending nearly to the base between the 1st and 4th dorsal striæ; a smooth, rounded mirror is thus left.

65. **Saprinus permixtus**, n. sp.—Convex-oval, bronzed. Head slightly rugose in front, marginal line deep, with a badly impressed frontal chevron. Prothorax punctured at the sides and front, smooth at the middle, base with a narrow band of aciculate punctures. Elytra punctured, with the sides and a large basal mirror smooth, punctures extending to the base between the 1st and 2d dorsal striæ; 1st dorsal longer than the others, extending farther behind than the inner marginal, which is connected with the elongate fine humeral; 2d, 3d and 4th striæ nearly equal, one-half the

* Vide Horn. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. 1873, 342.

length of the elytra; the last named connected with the sutural, which is entire. Front tibiæ with 3 large and 3 small teeth. Hind tibiæ with two rows of spines. Mesosternum smooth, with the marginal line curved in front. Prosternum with stria approximate, abbreviated in front, divergent behind. Length 3.8 mm.; .15 inch.

Cedar Keys; on the beach, rare. Also allied to the two preceding, and intermediate between them in the puncturing of the elytra. It differs chiefly by the first dorsal stria being prolonged behind, to within a short distance of the tip, as in *S. fraternus*, &c., though in a less degree.

66. **Epierus brunnipennis** *Mars.* Mon. Hister. (Ann. Ent. Soc. Fr. 1854), 697, fig. 18.

Specimens found at Enterprise and Haulover, agree perfectly with the description of this Mexican species, except that the elytra are piceous-black. The form is oval-convex, and it is easily distinguished by the 4th and 5th dorsal striæ being abbreviated in front, at about one-fourth from the base.

67. **Acritus salinus**, n. sp.—Oblong-convex, shining black, indistinctly punctured. Prothorax without basal row of punctures. Elytra somewhat more distinctly punctured towards the suture, and slightly rugose behind; sides smooth. Prosternal striæ strongly divergent in front, and twice as distant at the lobe as at base; mesosternum with sub-marginal stria entire. Front tibiæ moderately dilated, inner margin slightly curved. Length .8 mm.; .032 inch.

Cedar Keys, found only on the ocean shore.

68. **Atænius sculptilis** *Harold*, Col. Hefte. iii, 86.

A species found at Enterprise, agrees in all respects with the description of this Venezuelan insect. It is closely related to *A. cylindrus* Horn, but differs by larger size, and by the interspaces of the elytra being strongly costate. Length 4 mm.; .16 inch.

69. **Geotrupes chalybæus**, n. sp.—Rounded-oval, convex, very shining, blackish-blue, with metallic gloss. Prothorax with a few scattered punctures; sides much rounded, reflexed margin wider towards the base, which is distinctly margined. Elytra with rows of punctures in place of the striæ; sutural stria impressed, deeper towards the tip, which is armed with a small, acute sutural spine; side margin broadly flattened and reflexed near the base, narrower behind. Length about 21 mm.; .83 inch. Elytra 13.5 mm.; .525 inch.

♂ Front tibiæ with 4 large and several small conical teeth on the inner

margin ; apical process large, bent rectangularly, proximal edge obliquely sinuate towards the tip.

Tampa. I have described this species from fragments found by Mr. Schwarz. It is much larger than the other species in our fauna, as the elytra of the largest specimen of *semi-opacus* in my collection are 12.5 mm.; .475 inch long.

This species seems to have a rather wide distribution in the Atlantic States. Dr. C. Zimmermann once told me that he had found a large blue *Geotrupes*, without impressed striæ, in South Carolina, and if I mistake not I have seen a similar specimen from Maryland, in Mr. Ulke's collection.

70. **Diplotaxis languida**, n. sp.—Elongate, sub-cylindrical, pale-brown ; head strongly punctured, epistoma depressed, margin strongly reflexed, broadly truncate in front, angles obtuse and rounded. Prothorax about twice as wide as its length, more narrowed in front, less narrowed behind, sides with an obtuse, rounded angle just behind the middle ; disc strongly punctured. Elytra with the ordinary rows of punctures, interspaces coarsely and strongly punctured. Front tibiæ with two large teeth ; claws cleft. Length 6.2 mm.; .25 inch.

Tampa ; abundant.

71. **Anomala** (Rhombonyx) **semilivida**, n. sp.—Oval, piceous, shining, more or less whitish testaceous above, elytra usually entirely pale. Head sparsely punctulate, epistoma pale, concave, rounded in front, margin strongly reflexed. Prothorax twice as wide as long, much narrower in front. Sides rounded, very finely margined, base similarly margined ; disc sparsely punctulate, with a large transverse dark cloud, sometimes occupying nearly the whole surface. Scutellum large, rounded behind, dark colored. Elytra with the usual punctured equidistant striæ. First interspace wider, with a confused row of punctures from the base to the middle ; outer striæ somewhat effaced. Legs usually margined with pale ; claws simple. Body beneath, thighs and margin of elytra with long hairs. Length 6.5 mm.; .25 inch.

Tampa and Capron. The inner claw of the front tarsi is toothed near the base and then suddenly bent, with the lower outline slightly sinuate to the tip in four specimens examined ; this is probably a sexual mark of the ♂, though one of the specimens is much stouter in form than the others.

72. **Taphrocerus lævicollis**, n. sp.—Very small, slender, convex, narrower behind, black-bronzed, shining. Head and prothorax nearly smooth, the former large, longitudinally impressed ; the latter with very deep oblique impressions towards the sides, which are nearly straight and

sub-parallel. Elytra uneven, with vague rows of feebly impressed striae. Length 2.5 mm.; .10 inch.

Enterprise; one specimen. Easily recognized by the small size, large head, not narrower than the prothorax, and by the latter not being narrowed in front.

73. **Nematodes punctatus**, n. sp.—Elongate, scarcely narrower behind, brown, pubescent, strongly punctured. Epistoma at base equal in width to the space from it to the eyes. Antennae nearly half as long as the body, with the 2d and 4th joints equal, 3d a little longer, 5th and 6th still longer, sub-equal; outer joints longer than wide, equal. Prothorax wider than long, scarcely narrowed in front, feebly channeled behind; strongly and densely punctured. Elytral striae well-impressed, interspaces strongly punctured, feebly convex towards the base. Beneath punctured, last ventral obtusely pointed, and roughly asperate with elevated granules. Length 5.5 mm.; .21 inch.

Enterprise; one specimen. A specimen from Texas (Bel-frage) agrees in all respects except that the antennae are short and less slender, with the 3d joint more evidently longer than the 2d or 4th. I am disposed to think the difference is sexual.

74. **Anchastus longulus**, n. sp.—Elongate, pubescent, red-brown, elytra and legs paler. Head densely and strongly punctured, front not concave, margin fine, not reflexed. Prothorax nearly one-half longer than wide, strongly and densely, not coarsely punctured, narrowed in front, sides nearly straight, hind angles bicarinate. Elytra with punctured striae, interspaces nearly flat, finely not densely punctured. Antennae with 3d joint one-half longer than the 2d; united equal to the 4th. Length 10 mm.; .40 inch.

Enterprise; one specimen. A smaller specimen (7.2 mm.; .29 inch) from Louisiana was given me by Mr. Sallé, which is a little less elongate, but not otherwise different.

75. **Anchastus fuscus**, n. sp.—Elongate, pubescent, dark fuscous above, red-brown beneath. Head coarsely punctured; punctures umbilicate, front broadly concave. Prothorax coarsely punctured, longer than wide, gradually narrowed in front, sides straight, hind angles unicarinate. Elytra with coarsely punctured striae, interspaces convex, sparsely and finely punctured. Antennae brown, half as long as the body, strongly serrate, 2d joint very small, 3d as large as the 4th. Length 7.5 mm.; .30 inch.

Enterprise, June; one specimen.

76. **Anchastus asper**, n. sp.—Smaller and more robust, dark brown,

clothed with long pubescence. Head coarsely punctured, punctures not umbilicate, front flattened, not concave. Prothorax not longer than wide, narrowed in front, sides straight, hind angles unicarinate; disc strongly, sub-rugosely punctured. Elytra black, striæ well-impressed, interspaces convex, rough with strongly marked, but not densely placed small elevations. Antennæ longer than the head and prothorax, strongly serrate, 2d joint small, 3d as large as the 4th. Length 4.7 mm.; .18 inch.

Cedar Keys, June.

77. **Athous debilis**, n. sp.—Small, very elongate, rufo-testaceous, pubescent. Head punctured, front not concave, broadly rounded, or subtruncate anteriorly. Prothorax (♂) nearly twice as long as wide, slightly narrower in front, hind angles produced, acute, not carinate, not divaricate; surface densely, rather finely punctured. Elytra with narrow sutural brown line, striæ deep, interspaces flat, punctulate. Antennæ not serrate, half as long as the body; 2d and 3d joints equal, together a little longer than the 4th. Length 4.6 mm.; .18 inch.

Lake Harney, May; one specimen. The 3d joint of the tarsi is very distinctly lobed.

78. **Cyphon impressus**, n. sp.—Elongate-oval, not convex, piceous, pubescent. Antennæ and legs piceo-testaceous. Head, prothorax and elytra equally densely punctulate, the last without elevated lines; about one-sixth from the base is a strong curved impression extending to the suture, and behind the middle a still deeper oblique one, not attaining the suture; between these two pairs of impressions the suture is slightly elevated. Antennæ with the 3d joint slender, equal in length to the 2d, not shorter than the 4th. Length 2.3 mm.; .09 inch.

Tampa, end of April. The impressions of the elytra and the suture behind the posterior one are paler and almost testaceous.

79. **Lucidota luteicollis**, n. sp.—Elongate, black, pubescent. Prothorax bright yellowish-red, sub-triangular, apical angle rounded, basal angles sub-acute; sides oblique, base broadly emarginate, side margins depressed and reflexed, more widely towards the base, apex and sides scabrous, disc nearly smooth, finely channeled. Scutellum red. Elytra finely and densely scabrous, each with two obsolete elevated lines, side margin narrow. Antennæ (♂) nearly two-thirds as long as the body, compressed, joints only slightly narrowed at the base, so that they are very feebly serrate. Last two ventral segments rufo-testaceous. Length 8 mm.; .32 inch.

Sumter County; two ♂. Resembles the New Mexican *Photinus collaris* Lec. in form and color, but differs in the antennæ being much longer and compressed, as in our other

Lucidotæ. *L. thoracica* from Mexico has been considered as identical with *P. collaris*, but differs by more robust form, red scutellum, coarser sculpture, and by the reflexed margin of the elytra being much broader. The abdomen of both sexes is entirely without phosphorescent organs, and the antennæ are more distinctly serrate than in *L. luteicollis*.

80. **Photinus** (Pyractomena) **ecostatus**, n. sp.—Elongate, head and prothorax pale; the latter a little longer than wide, rounded on the sides, narrower in front, and less broadly rounded at apex, sides depressed, scarcely punctured, edge dusky for the greater part of the length; disc finely carinate, with a dark stripe, narrow at the apex, broad at the base, which is bisinuate; hind angles rectangular, blunt at tip. Scutellum dark. Elytra finely and densely scabrous, narrowly margined, without discoidal elevated lines, sutural, lateral and apical margin pale; a narrow discoidal vitta extends from near the humerus to behind the middle. Antennæ dark, shorter than the prothorax. Beneath pale, meso- and metathorax, and two series of large transverse ventral spots dark; phosphorescent organs on 5th and 6th segments, as two pairs of oval slightly depressed spots of a honey yellow color. Legs piceous, trochanters and proximal half of thighs pale. Length 14.5 mm.; .57 inch.

Key West; one ♀, Mr. Edw. Burgess. Allied to *Ph. borealis*, but differs by the elytra being more finely scabrous and entirely without elevated lines.

81. **Photinus** (Pyractosoma) **nitidiventris**, n. sp.—Very elongate, pale. Prothorax with sides broadly flattened, sparsely punctured, marked with an elongate lateral dusky spot, disc with a broad dark dorsal stripe. Elytra densely scabrous, without elevated lines, strongly margined; sutural, apical and lateral margins pale; a narrow dorsal vitta runs from near the humerus to beyond the middle. Meso- and metathorax fuscous; abdomen pale; 2d and 3d segments with a quadrate spot each side half way between the median line and the side; 4th segment with a large transverse dark spot each side, remaining segments bright yellow, 5th and 6th each with a pair of pits connected with the phosphorescent organs, resembling large spiracles. Antennæ shorter than the prothorax, dark, base pale. Legs dark, trochanters and base of thighs testaceous. Length 14 mm.; .55 inch.

Enterprise; one ♂ specimen. The scutellum is testaceous and the prothorax rather narrowly rounded at apex; in another specimen from Capron the scutellum is cloudy, and the apex of the prothorax is broadly rounded. Nearly allied to *P. angustata*, but in that species the sides of the prothorax are not dusky, while the head and the first four ventral seg-

ments are entirely dark. Also nearly allied, but different by the densely punctulate phosphorescent segments, is the following species.

82. **Photinus** (Pyractosoma) **punctiventris**, n. sp.—Very elongate, of the same form, size and color as *P. nitidiventris*, with the sides of the prothorax fuscous; the 1st–4th segments of abdomen are not spotted, but fuscous, a little paler at the edges. The phosphorescent segments are finely and densely punctulate. The discoidal elevated lines of the elytra are distinct. Length 13 mm.; .50 inch.

Texas; three ♂; Austin, Mrs. V. O. King; Bosque Co., G. W. Belfrage.

82. **Photinus** (Pyractosoma) **collustrans**, n. sp. — Elongate, fuscous. Prothorax yellow, tinged with orange at the middle, a little longer than wide, sides parallel behind, regularly rounded into the apex before the middle, margins widely reflexed, scabrous; disc sparsely punctulate, shining, finely channeled, between the middle and the apex is a transverse fuscous spot. Scutellum yellow. Elytra pubescent, coarsely scabrous, each with two faint elevated lines; sutural, apical and lateral margin narrowly bordered with yellow, side margin narrow, not reflexed. Beneath fusco-piceous, 5th and following ventral segments (♂) yellow, 5th and 6th phosphorescent, each with a pair of rounded impressions, having a pore at the bottom. Antennæ fuscous, not longer than the prothorax. Legs fuscous, anterior and middle more or less testaceous. Length 7.2 mm.; .285 inch.

Tampa and Enterprise; two ♂.

84. **Photinus** (Pyractosoma) **umbratus**, n. sp.—Of the same size, form, color and sculpture as *P. collustrans*, but differs by the prothorax having an elongate black spot, extending from near the base to the anterior scabrous portion, this spot is wider in front than behind; the elytra are more strongly margined at the side. The antennæ are longer and more slender, extending beyond the base of the prothorax, and the 1st joint is pale. Length 7.5 mm.; .30 inch.

♂ 4th and following ventral segments yellow, 4th and 5th phosphorescent, each with a pair of small pits with a pore at the bottom; 5th broadly emarginate behind, 6th small, emarginate, 7th small, rounded at tip.

♀ The black spot of the prothorax extends to the apex; the ventral segments are black, and only the 4th has a transverse oval phosphorescent spot of pale yellow at the middle, the 5th segment is not emarginate, the 6th is flat, prominent and slightly notched at tip.

Tampa, Baldwin, Capron; May and June. Two much smaller females seem to indicate other species, which with more material may be properly defined. It seems to me unsafe to propose names for them at present.

1st. Capron. 5.5 mm.; .22 inch. The prothoracic black stripe extends from the base to the tip; the scutellum is dark, the 6th ventral segment has a small rounded pale yellow phosphorescent spot, besides the large one of the 4th segment.

2d. Cedar Keys. 3.8 mm.; .15 inch. The prothoracic black stripe extends from the base nearly to the tip; the scutellum is dark, the epipleuræ are piceo-testaceous, and there is no phosphorescent spot on the 6th ventral.

85. **Ozognathus floridanus**, n. sp.—Black, shining, scarcely perceptibly and thinly clothed with very short pubescence, punctulate, antennæ and legs piceous. Prothorax twice as wide as long, convex, sides margined, very much rounded, hind angles very small, rectangular, slightly prominent. Length 1.4 mm.; .05 inch.

Tampa; two specimens, one of which was most kindly sent me by Mr. Schwarz. The sides of the prothorax are very much more rounded than in *O. cornutus*, and the pubescence is much shorter. The ♂ is not known.

This is an interesting addition to the genera common to Florida or the Antilles and California.

86. **Hemiptychus debilis**, n. sp.—Elongate-oval, convex, red-brown, shining, clothed with very fine prostrate pubescence, almost imperceptibly punctulate. Prothorax short, rounded at base, slightly emarginate at apex, side angles deflexed, sub-acute when viewed laterally. Elytra with two deep striæ extending from the middle nearly to the apex. Beneath sparsely, finely punctured with sparse shallow punctures on the sides in front of the middle. Antennæ and tarsi yellowish. Length 1.9 mm.; .075 inch.

Enterprise; one specimen. Resembles *H. ventralis*, but the lateral striæ of the elytra are longer, and the surface is sparsely covered with shallow punctures at the sides near the base; the form is a little less elongate.

Hemiptychus similis, n. sp.—Elongate-oval, convex, less rounded in front than behind, blackish brown, less shining, finely densely punctulate and finely pubescent. Prothorax more distinctly punctured towards the sides. Elytra with two deep striæ extending from the middle to near the tip; punctures more distinct at the sides and in front. Beneath finely punctulate. Length 2.3 mm.; .09 inch.

Tampa; one specimen.

87. **Hemiptychus abbreviatus**, n. sp.—Oval, convex, equally rounded before and behind, dark-brown, with a slight reddish tinge, imperceptibly punctulate and very finely pubescent. Elytra sparsely, finely

punctulate, striæ two, deep, beginning about one-fourth from the apex ; the outer one meets a very short trace of the sutural stria ; the inner one is shorter than the outer one. Under surface scarcely perceptibly punctulate. Length 2.2 mm. ; .085 inch.

Capron ; one specimen. Easily known by the short striæ, and very fine pubescence.

88. **Hemiptychus auctus**, n. sp.—More elongate-oval, convex, equally rounded before and behind, sub-opaque, indistinctly punctulate, reddish-brown, densely clothed with short, yellowish pubescence. Elytra with the outer stria beginning just behind the middle, joining a short remnant of the sutural stria ; 2d stria beginning farther back, and joining a trace of the sub-sutural stria inside of the 2d stria ; beginning at the middle, and running backwards for a short distance is an indistinct 3d stria, in the direction of which is situated a large granule. Beneath indistinctly punctulate. Length 1.5 mm. ; .06 inch.

Capron ; one specimen. I do not observe anything similar to the granule, or elevated puncture above mentioned in any other species. It is situated about one-fifth from the apex.

The species of *Hemiptychus* here described are to be incalated in the table (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phila. 1865, 239), between *H. ventralis* and *obsoletus*. Several other species allied to *H. gravis*, are indicated in the collections of Dr. Horn and myself, but until larger series of specimens are obtained, I think it is undesirable to describe them.

89. **Catorama punctulata**, n. sp.—Elongate-oval, convex, blackish-fuscous, rather shining, thinly clothed with fine, prostrate, very short pubescence, distinctly but finely punctured. Beneath similarly punctured, antennæ and front tarsi yellow-brown. Length 2.5 mm. ; .10 inch.

Tampa ; one specimen. The pubescence has a sericeous reflection, where it is well preserved.

90. **Catorama holosericea**, n. sp.—Elongate-oval, convex, fuscous, densely clothed with short, gray, erect hair, producing a velvet silvery lustre ; elytra each with a large, oblique spot about the middle, and a smaller round posterior one without lustre, and consequently appearing darker ; surface imperceptibly punctulate. Length 1.5 mm. ; .06 inch.

Enterprise ; three specimens.

91. **Catorama minuta**, n. sp.—Oval, convex, fuscous brown, uniformly finely punctulate, and thinly clothed with fine pubescence. Length 1.1 mm. ; .045 inch.

Enterprise ; two specimens. This species is slightly more ro-

bust than the others, and is easily known by the very small size, and fine though not indistinct punctures.

The following species from California and Texas may be conveniently described at the present time.

92. **Catorama frontalis**, n. sp.—Sub-cylindrical, rounded at each end, brown, somewhat shining, very finely and densely punctulate, clothed with fine, short, sericeous pubescence. Head with the curved frontal impression deep, side margin of front stronger than in the other species, and narrowly reflexed. Prothorax with the hairs so arranged as to give the appearance of a slight elevation at the middle of the base. Length 4.2–6 mm.; .17–.25 inch.

Santa Barbara; one specimen, collected by Mr. G. R. Crotch. Of the same size, form, color and sculpture as *C. simplex*, but differs by the sericeous pubescence, and more strongly margined front. On comparison, the sides of the elytra are seen to be more broadly and distinctly concave, but this difference is not very obvious.

Catorama sectans, n. sp.—Elongate-oval, convex, blackish, clothed with extremely fine brown pubescence, distinctly punctulate. Elytra with the punctures towards the sides arranged somewhat in rows, and with indistinct traces of two striæ near the base. Beneath distinctly punctured, antennæ yellow-brown. Length 3.3 mm.; .13 inch.

Texas; Dr. Horn. Very like *C. punctulata*, but larger, with the fine punctures of the elytra arranged in rows near the sides and with slight traces of the two outer striæ near the base, thus showing a tendency towards *Hemiptychus*.

93. **Catorama obsoleta**, n. sp.—Elongate-oval, convex, brown, imperceptibly punctulate and finely pubescent. Elytra with some feeble traces of striæ at the sides, especially near the base. Length 2.4–3.3 mm.; .10–.13 inch.

Southern part of California; one specimen collected by Mr. Hardy was kindly given me by Dr. D. Sharp. This species is very similar to *C. punctulata*, but is of a browner color, and not distinctly punctulate.

Table of Species of CATORAMA.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| Larger sub-cylindrical, very finely and densely punctulate..... | 2. |
| Smaller, elongate-oval..... | 3. |
| 2. Front strongly margined at the sides, pubescence sericeous..... | |
| | 1. frontalis , n. sp. |
| Front as usual, finely margined at the sides, pubescence not sericeous.. | |
| | 2. simplex . |

3. Pubescence coarse, sub-erect, velvety 3. **holosericea**, n. sp.
 Pubescence very fine 4.
 4. Blackish, distinctly punctulate, elytra with rows of punctures towards
 the sides 4. **sectans**, n. sp.
 Blackish, distinctly punctulate, elytra without rows of punctures
 5. **punctulata**, n. sp.
 Red-brown, imperceptibly punctulate 6. **obsoleta**, n. sp.
 Smaller, less elongate, finely punctulate 7. **minuta**, n. sp.

94. **Dorcatoma granum**, n. sp.—Sub-ovate, convex, blackish-brown, shining; pubescence sparse, fine, erect. Prothorax punctulate. Elytra sparsely, finely punctured, punctures arranged somewhat in rows; two outer striæ deep, and a short, less deep one at the margin near the base. Beneath brown, sparsely and finely punctured, metasternum truncate in front. Length 1.5 mm.; .06 inch.

Enterprise; two specimens. More robust than *D. setulosum*, and much smaller.

95. **Dorcatoma tristriatum**, n. sp.—Oval convex, less rounded in front, shining, black, thinly clothed with short, sub-erect gray pubescence. Hard and prothorax finely punctulate. Elytra finely, densely punctured, with three striæ near the side; these striæ begin in front of the middle, the outer two extend nearly to the tip, while the 3d is much shorter, ending about one-fourth from the tip. Beneath finely punctured (antennæ not seen). Length 2.5 mm.; .10 inch.

Bosque County, Texas; Mr. G. W. Belfrage, one specimen.

96. **Cænocara lateralis**, n. sp.—Broadly ovate, convex, black, shining, sparsely and finely punctured, pubescence gray, sparse, erect. Prothorax more densely punctured towards the sides. Elytra with 1st and 2d striæ deep, entire; the 3d extends from the base for one-third the length; the lateral lobe has a distinct marginal stria. Beneath strongly punctured. Length 1.5 mm.; .06 inch.

Enterprise; one specimen. This species closely resembles the small form of *C. oculata*, in shape, color, and sculpture, but differs by the lateral lobe of the elytra, which has a distinct marginal stria. The eyes, as in *C. oculata*, are almost divided by a narrow acute emargination. The antennæ are yellow-brown.

97. **Cænocara intermedia**, n. sp.—Ovate, convex, brownish-black, shining, finely sparsely pubescent. Head finely punctulate, emargination of the eyes rounded at the end, less deep. Prothorax finely punctulate. Elytra finely punctulate in rows; lateral lobe faintly striate; outer stria entire, deep, 2d stria deep from the base for three-fourths the length,

where it is abbreviated; 3d stria wanting. Beneath finely sparsely punctured. Antennæ and tarsi yellow-brown. Length 2 mm.; .08 inch.

North Carolina; Dr. Zimmermann, one specimen. This species resembles *Dorcatoma* in the sculpture, but the form is more robust, and the eyes emarginate to near the middle.

98. **Cænocara californica**, n. sp.—Broadly ovate, convex, black, shining, with fine sparse sub-erect hairs. Head and prothorax rather densely punctulate. Elytra less densely punctulate, with three striæ near the sides; 1st and 2d entire, 3d beginning at the base and extending one-third the length; there is no marginal stria. Beneath finely punctured (antennæ not seen). Eyes almost divided. Length 1.5 mm.; .06 inch.

California; one specimen received by Dr. Horn. Very similar to the small form of *C. oculata*, but differing by the more densely punctured prothorax, and more finely punctured under surface.

Table of Species of CÆNOCARA.

- Broadly ovate; eyes nearly divided by a deep narrow emargination;
1st and 2d striæ of elytra entire; 3d extending one-third the length. 2.
Less broadly ovate, eyes emarginate only to the middle; 2d stria of
elytra abbreviated behind, 3d obsolete.....5. *intermedia*, n. sp.
2. Elytra sparsely finely punctured.....3.
Upper surface equally densely and finely punctured; lateral lobe of
elytra without a stria.....4. *scymnoides*.
3. Lateral lobe of elytra without stria.....4.
Lateral lobe of elytra with a distinct marginal stria. Head and protho-
rax finely punctured.....3. *lateralis*, n. sp.
4. Head, prothorax and elytra very sparsely punctulate.....1. *oculata*.
Prothorax more densely punctulate.....2. *californica*, n. sp.

BYRRHODES, nov. gen. (ANOBIINI.)

Body rounded, slightly oval, convex, pubescent with coarse hairs. Head inflexed, broad, mandibles resting against the metasternum in repose; under surface——. Antennæ 10-jointed; 1st joint large, auriculate, 2d nodose, rather large, attenuated at base, 3d slender, 4th and 7th subtransverse, gradually slightly wider (4th appears to be indistinctly impressed transversely); 8th triangular, as long as the whole stem, from the 2d to the 7th; about twice as wide as long, remaining joints broken. Palpi not seen. Eyes not convex, not emarginate, partly covered behind by the prothorax. Prosternum not seen, front coxæ deeply sunk in the cavity, not seen. Mesosternum concealed by the metasternum, which is produced in front into a broad square process, the anterior margin of which is slightly rounded, and the front angles are acutely prominent laterally. The pos-

terior part of the metasternum is large, sparsely punctured, with a median impressed line, each side of which is a shallow round impression. Legs slender, rather long, middle coxæ separated by the metasternal process; middle legs received in transverse excavations, which extend on the epipleuræ; hind legs received in excavations which occupy the whole of the length of the 1st ventral segment, and extend to, but not upon, the edge of the elytra; tarsi broad, 1st joint not elongate, 5th not narrower nor longer than the 4th; claws small, divaricate, appendiculate, ventral segments 5, as usual; 1st short, occupied by the excavations for the hind legs; 2d, 3d and 4th equal, each about twice as long as the 1st; 5th nearly as long as the two preceding, broadly rounded; the sutures are equally plain and straight. Elytra striate.

This genus is allied to *Dorcatoma* and *Cænocara*, but differs from both by the elytra being striate, by the 2d joint of the antennæ being larger, and by the form of the metasternal process which is much narrowed at base in *Dorcatoma*, and very short in *Cænocara*. Having seen but one specimen, I am unwilling to risk it by an attempt to expose the prosternum, especially as the genus is very well characterized without reference to that part.

99. **Byrrhodes setosus**, n. sp.—Robust, oval, convex, obliquely narrowed in front, blackish-brown (somewhat shining where the hair is removed), densely clothed with coarse white curled hairs, very finely and densely punctulate. Head with a transverse frontal impressed line near the margin; sides obliquely margined. Prothorax short, of the same form as in *Cænocara*, outline when viewed from above oblique. Scutellum flat, rounded. Elytra with well impressed striæ, the two outer ones deeper behind the middle; interspaces wide, flat, the outer ones slightly convex behind; lateral edge finely margined from base to tip. Beneath nearly smooth, very sparsely punctulate. Sterna glabrous (by abrasion?), abdomen hairy. Length 3.5 mm.; .14 inch.

Capron; one specimen. On superficial view, this insect might be readily mistaken for a small species of *Byrrhus*.

100. **Elaphidium tectum**, n. sp.—Elongate, slender, brown, clothed with short fine rather dense dirt colored pubescence, scarcely mottled on the elytra. Antennæ (♂) as long as the body, joints 3–10 each with a spine at the inner apical margin; the spine of the 3d is about one-fourth as long as the 4th joint, the others diminish gradually in length; the outer apical angle of the joints 5–7 is also armed with a small spine. Prothorax a little wider than long, moderately rounded on the sides, densely punctured, with a smooth dorsal line more distinct behind the middle, and a discoidal round callus each side in front of the middle; on the deflexed sides near the base are seen a few large round punctures or foveæ. Elytra

coarsely not densely punctured, punctures smaller towards the tips, which are bispinous, the outer spine much longer than the sutural. Thighs of the hind legs with a short spine on the inner side. Length 15.6 mm.; .63 inch.

Cedar Keys; two ♂. This species is related to *E. mucronatum* and *incertum*, but the antennæ are not longer than the body, and the pubescence is more uniform; the punctures of the elytra are also more distant. It seems to resemble *E. lanatum* Chev. (Am. Ent. Soc. Fr. 1862, 260) from Cuba, and I should consider it as the other sex of the same species, except that the outer angle of the 3d and 4th joints is not armed with a spine.

101. **Leptostylus transversatus** Chev. Ann. Ent. Soc. France, 1862, 248.

Enterprise. The specimens agree perfectly with the description given of this Cuban species, which was not previously known in our fauna.

102. **Leptostylus arcuatus**, n. sp.—Fuscous, densely clothed with gray hair. Elytra flattened on the disc, hind third of surface smoky-brown, limited in front by a curved blackish line, concave forwards; this line is angulated about the middle of the width, then again concave forwards, and joins a lateral narrow black line, which is dilated behind the humerus; asperities black, sparse, small, arranged in distant rows; tips strongly and obliquely truncate, outer angle prominent; punctures coarse, rather densely placed. Prothorax without discoidal inequalities, nearly twice as wide as long, sides oblique from apex to beyond the middle, where they are distinctly angulated, then narrowed to the base; there is a small black spot extending from the base to the lateral angle. Beneath brown, finely pubescent, not mottled, legs scarcely mottled; antennæ a little longer than the body, punctured and annulated. Length 8 mm.; .32 inch.

Tampa; one specimen. A very distinct species. The 1st joint of the hind tarsi is as long as the two following, and the lateral angle of the prothorax is obtuse, not rounded, but also not prominent, and is distinctly nearer the base than the apex, while in all the others in our fauna it is at the middle of the side, and obtusely rounded. It might be properly referred to *Sternidius*, but in that genus the lateral angle of the prothorax is more prominent. Until another revision of this division of *Cerambycidae* is made, I prefer to place this species in *Leptostylus*, rather than to establish it as a separate genus.

ZAPLOUS, n. g. (CERAMBYCIDÆ, subf. LAMIIDÆ.)

Body small, not very robust, clothed with prostrate, short pubescence. Head rather short, not channeled, support of labrum coriaceous, eyes rather coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate, upper part much smaller than the lower. Antennæ a little shorter than the body, 11-jointed, with very few flying hairs on the lower edge; 1st joint long, slender, slightly clavate (very much as in *Leptostylus*, *Liopus* &c.); 2d joint cylindrical, nearly one third as long as the 1st; 3d and 4th elongate, together equal to the remaining ones united, which gradually diminish in length, but not in thickness. Prothorax wider than long, not tuberculate, sides rounded, sometimes indistinctly angulated; front coxal cavities widely angulated. Elytra wider than the prothorax, parallel, humeri well rounded, tips rounded, not truncate. Front coxæ prominent, narrowly separated, middle coxæ more widely separated, cavities open externally. Legs short, thighs stout, but not clavate; front tibiæ with inner groove feeble; middle tibiæ with a slight but distinct tubercle on outer margin. Tarsi short, not slender, 1st joint scarcely longer than 2d; last joint long, claws divaricate.

The small insect which indicates this genus belongs to the tribe Pogonocherini (Lec. Class. Col. N. Am. 340), but does not fit well into any of the groups thus far known in our fauna.*

103 **Zaplous Hubbardi**, n. sp.—Brown, clothed with short, prostrate yellowish-gray pubescence, somewhat mottled by unequal distribution. Prothorax very densely, rather finely punctured. Elytra more strongly and less densely punctured. Antennæ annulated with black, finely punctulate and pubescent, without mixture of large punctures. Length 3.3–5 mm.; .13–.20 inch.

Enterprise; frequently beaten from old vines, in May.

104. **Donacia rugosa**, n. sp.—Coppery-bronze, not shining, rugose, rather robust, sub-depressed. Head channeled in front, line deeper behind, and ceasing between the eyes; eyes convex, prominent, orbits wide. Prothorax quadrate, a little wider in front, where the angles are well-marked, sides not sinuate; surface densely rugose and punctured, dorsal line widely impressed but vague, feebly, transversely impressed near the base. Elytra obliquely narrowed towards the tips, which are truncate; discoidal impressions vague, the 1st small, near the scutellum; the 2d large, in front of the middle; the 3d small, near the suture, and behind the middle; striæ composed of elongate punctures, interspaces densely, transversely rugose. Beneath dark plumbeous, with fine, pruinose pubescence. Hind thighs (♀) not toothed, antennæ slender, three-fourths as long as the body, blackish. Length 9.2 mm.; .37 inch.

Enterprise; May, one specimen. Allied to *D. subtilis*, but

* Vide Horn, Tr. Am. Ent. Soc. vii, 43; (Jan. 1878).

less shining, and more rugose, with the antennæ longer and more slender.

105. **Diabrotica vineta**, n. sp.—Black, prothorax bright yellow, quadrate, smooth, with two large discoidal foveæ, side margin narrowly reflexed. Elytra wider than prothorax, punctured somewhat in rows, with the lateral and apical border, and a narrow vitta from the base to the tip, occupying an elevated ridge parallel with the suture, pale yellow. Beneath yellow, meso- and metathorax, outer half of thighs, tibiæ and tarsi black. Antennæ black, base brownish; 3d joint longer than 2d, united equal to the 4th. Length 4 mm.; .16 inch.

Capron; April, one specimen.

106. **Edionychis indigoptera**, n. sp.—Dull ferruginous, antennæ and legs piceous; elytra blue-black, strongly and densely punctured, narrowly margined. Head sparsely punctured, median line abbreviated in front, and interrupted at the vertex; there are two small rounded foveæ between the eyes. Prothorax transverse, narrowed in front, sub sinuate, but scarcely rounded on the sides, which are broadly flattened; front angles small, prominent; disc smooth, not shining. Hind thighs very large, finely and sparsely punctured. Length 3 mm.; .12 inch.

Tampa; one specimen. The 5th ventral segment is widely concave at the tip. This species is not closely allied to any other known to me in our fauna; the middle tibiæ are angulate on the outer margin as in *Æ. thyamoides* Crotch.

106. **Argopistes scyrtoides**, n. sp.—Circular, not very convex, rufous, extremity of hind thighs, and the upper surface black, shining. Head brown. Prothorax very short, deeply emarginate in front, rounded at base, finely punctulate; a curved, transverse, rufous band extends from the base each side, near the hind angles; the sides are also rufous. Elytra scarcely perceptibly punctulate, marked with distant striæ composed of extremely fine punctures; each with a large, triangular, rufous spot, with the apex in front, extending to the suture behind the middle. Length 3.4 mm.; .135 inch.

Florida; two specimens given me by Mr. Ulke. The resemblance of this insect to a small *Ecochomus* is marvellous. The genus is also remarkable for having occurred thus far only in north-eastern Asia. The mesosternum is entirely concealed between the pro- and metasternum, and the latter is very short. The hind thighs are immensely large in proportion to the size of the insect. Though the next species has not occurred as yet in Florida, its geographical distribution renders its appearance there very probable.

107. **Sphæroderma opima**, n. sp.—Rounded, nearly circular, convex, piceous-black, shining; antennæ and legs (except hind femora) dark-brown. Head punctured, eyes not immersed in the prothorax. Prothorax short, sides oblique, front angles rounded; surface finely punctulate. Elytra with irregular rows of sparse, coarse punctures, interspaces nearly smooth. Length 2.5 mm.; .10 inch.

North Carolina and Texas. I have adopted the manuscript specific name given by Dr. Zimmermann. This is the first introduction of the genus into the literature of our fauna; *Sphæroderma insolita* Mels. is the type of *Cerataltica* Crotch, and belongs in another group.

108. **Chætocnema pinguis**, n. sp. — Sub-ovate, convex, more pointed behind; coppery bronze, not very shining, base of antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi testaceous. Prothorax finely alutaceous, transverse, not narrowed in front, sides rounded near the front angles; disc finely punctured. Elytra with fine punctured stria, interspaces flat, smooth. Sides of last ventral segment finely punctured. Length 2.2 mm.; .09 inch.

Enterprise and New Smyrna, two specimens. Very like *C. denticulata*, but more pointed behind; the sculpture is much finer and the last ventral segment is not coarsely and sparsely punctured, but is nearly smooth at the middle and finely punctured towards the sides.

109. **Chætocnema protensa**, n. sp.—Very elongate-oval, moderately convex, coppery bronze, not very shining; antennæ black bronzed, tibiæ and tarsi brown. Head strongly and sparsely, front more densely punctured. Prothorax transverse, not narrowed in front, rounded on the sides, punctured. Elytra with striæ composed of large punctures, interspaces flat, smooth, ventral segments sparsely punctured. Length 2.8 mm.; .11 inch.

Detroit, Michigan; one specimen; Messrs. Hubbard and Schwarz. Much larger than *C. elongatula* Crotch, but of equally elongate form.

110. **Chætocnema cylindrica**, n. sp.—Elongate, sub-cylindrical, convex, coppery bronze, not very shining; antennæ and legs of the same color. Head and prothorax strongly, rather closely punctured, the latter transverse, not narrowed in front, rounded on the sides. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, striæ composed of deeply impressed punctures, interspaces smooth. Ventral segments rather finely punctured. Length 2 mm.; .08 inch.

Detroit, Michigan; Messrs. Hubbard and Schwarz. Also found in Massachusetts. The punctures of the short scutel-

lar stria, and the base of the sutural stria are somewhat confused.

111. **Chaetocnema opacula**, n. sp.—Elongate-oval, convex, elytra wider than the prothorax, dark black bronzed. Head opaque, impunctured. Prothorax transverse, not narrowed in front, sides broadly rounded, front angles not truncate; surface opaque, finely, densely punctured, base with an indistinct row of punctures. Elytra moderately shining, striæ composed of punctures of moderate size, not closely set, outer striæ impressed. Base of antennæ brown, legs dark. Length 1.5 mm.; .06 inch.

California, Gilroy; one specimen, Mr. G. R. Crotch. The antennæ are broken and but two basal joints remain.

112. **Chaetocnema flavicornis**, n. sp.—Oval, convex, dark bronze, not very shining, antennæ yellow, scarcely darker at the outer extremity. Head smooth, with the usual impressions. Prothorax finely punctured, narrowed in front of the middle, post apical angle distinct; there is also a basal puncture each side opposite the base of the 6th stria. Elytral striæ composed of small, close-set punctures, interspaces obsoletely punctulate. Length 1.4 mm.; .055 inch.

Detroit, Michigan; one specimen. Easily known by the small size, robust form and yellow antennæ. The legs are dark, and the ventral segments sparsely punctured. The obliquely cut front angles of the prothorax and the basal puncture indicate a tendency toward *Crepidodera*.

113. **Chaetocnema obesula**, n. sp.—Still smaller, oval, convex, black bronzed, not very shining, antennæ and legs dark. Head smooth, with the usual impressions. Prothorax transverse, sides oblique, narrowed in front, surface alutaceous, obsoletely punctulate; base finely margined with a transverse row of punctures. Elytral striæ composed of large strongly impressed punctures, interspaces slightly convex, smooth. Abdomen nearly smooth, slightly punctured at the sides and tip. Length 1.2 mm.; .05 inch.

Lake Ashby and Baldwin; two specimens.

114. **Chaetocnema decipiens**, n. sp.—Narrower and less regularly oval, bronzed black, tibiæ, tarsi and antennæ testaceous, the last slightly brown at the extremity. Head smooth, with the usual impressions. Prothorax transverse, not narrowed in front, sides very slightly rounded; post-apical angle somewhat distinct, with a very long seta; disc punctured. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, striæ impressed, punctured, interspaces convex, smooth. Abdomen nearly smooth. Length 1.5 mm.; .06 inch.

Kansas, one specimen. Of the same form as *C. pulicaria*

Mels. (*vide* Crotch, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phila., 187, 75), but easily distinguished by the strongly punctured prothorax.

115. **Chaetocnema cribrata**, n. sp.—Oval, convex, bright bronze, tibiae and tarsi rufo-testaceous, base of antennae brownish. Head deeply but not coarsely punctured. Prothorax transverse, gradually narrowed in front, slightly rounded on the sides, densely punctured. Elytra deeply and coarsely punctured, punctures forming striae only on the posterior declivity and at the sides. Abdomen strongly punctured. Length 2.1 mm.; .085 inch.

Cambridge, Mass.; one specimen, collected by Mr. Schwarz in February, under moss.

Table of species of CHÆTOCNEMA.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Head punctured..... | 2. |
| Head smooth or nearly so..... | 5. |
| 2. Inner striae of elytra confused..... | 3. |
| Striae of elytra quite regular..... | 4. |
| 3. Oval convex, elytral striae confused, punctures coarse.... | 1. cribrata , n. sp. |
| More elongate, less convex, elytral striae confused only near the base and suture..... | 2. irregularis . |
| Elongate, cylindrical, elytral striae slightly confused near the base and suture..... | 3. subcylindrica , n. sp. |
| 4. Robust oval, elytral striae strong..... | 4. denticulata . |
| Robust oval, elytral striae fine..... | 5. pinguis , n. sp. |
| Very elongate-oval, head more sparsely punctured.... | 6. protensa , n. sp. |
| 5. Oval or ovate, not very elongate | 6. |
| Very elongate-oval, shining, head sparsely punctulate.... | 7. elongatula . |
| 6. Prothorax strongly punctured, base finely margined..... | 7. |
| Prothorax punctured, base with a row of punctures..... | 8. |
| Prothorax punctured, without basal row of punctures..... | 10. |
| Prothorax obsoletely punctate..... | 11. |
| 7. Greenish black, opaque, convex ; striae strongly punctured. . | 8. alutacea . |
| Blue-green, rather shining ; antennae and front legs brown, elytral striae closely punctured | 9. subviridis . |
| Greenish-black, shining, more elongate, less convex ; base of antennae pale ; elytral striae impressed, closely punctured . | 10. decipiens , n. sp. |
| Greenish-black, convex, elytra wider than prothorax ; antennae and legs yellow ; prothorax straight on the sides.... | 11. quadricollis Schwarz. |
| 8. Less robust, elytra wider than prothorax, which is finely punctured. . | 9. |
| Robust, ovate, prothorax strongly punctured..... | 10. crenulata . |
| 9. Bronzed, shining..... | 11. parcepunctata . |
| Black bronzed, head and prothorax opaque..... | 12. opacula , n. sp. |
| Dark bronzed, shining, less convex..... | 13. pulicaria . |

10. Ovate, convex, somewhat shining, prothorax with a basal puncture each side, antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi testaceous..... **14. flavicornis**, n. sp.
Ovate, convex, less shining. prothorax without basal puncture, antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi testaceous..... **15. confinis**.
11. Robust, ovate, head and prothorax alutaceous, elytra more shining, with striæ composed of very large punctures..... **16. obesula**, n. sp.

116. Blapstinus fortis, n. sp.—Elongate-oval, not convex, grayish-black, sparsely pubescent. Head strongly punctured. Prothorax one-half wider than long, narrower in front, sides slightly rounded, apex deeply emarginate, base bisinuate; surface densely, strongly punctured, punctures towards the sides somewhat elongated. Elytra with coarsely punctured striæ, interspaces moderately convex, punctured. Flanks of prothorax beneath coarsely punctured and aciculate, deeply concave and nearly smooth along the margin. Abdomen strongly punctured. Length 7 mm.; .28 inch.

♂. Joints 1-3 of front and middle tarsi dilated, spongy beneath.

Southern Florida; one specimen, collected by Dr. Palmer. This species is closely allied to *B. dilatatus*, but the prothorax is much less rounded on the sides, and proportionally a little longer.

116. Blapstinus opacus, n. sp.—Elongate-oval, rather convex, black opaque with a silky lustre. Head and prothorax sparsely punctulate, the latter nearly twice as wide as long, narrower in front, sides slightly rounded, finely margined; apex strongly emarginate; base strongly bisinuate, finely margined. Elytra with rows of small elongate punctures in place of striæ; 7th and 8th row as usual not attaining the base. Beneath nearly smooth, last ventral segment more distinctly punctured; flanks of prothorax with a few rugosities, concave along the margin. Length 6.1 mm.; .24 inch.

Southern Florida; one specimen, collected by Dr. Palmer. The ♂ tarsi are dilated as in the preceding species.

117. Blapstinus estriatus, n. sp.—Robust oval, very convex, black, not shining. Head and prothorax distinctly punctured, the latter nearly twice as wide as long, narrower in front, very slightly rounded on the sides and finely margined; apex moderately emarginate, front angles less prominent than usual; base bisinuate, finely margined; margin obsolete at the middle. Elytra more finely punctured than the prothorax, with obsolete traces of striæ behind and at the sides. Beneath strongly and densely punctured. Length 4.3 mm.; .17 inch.

Haulover and Capron; not rare. The tarsi are not dilated in any of the specimens examined. Should the sexes be alike in this respect, which may be known only by dissection,

this character, added to the convex form of body, and the absence of elytral striæ, would require the separation of this insect as a distinct genus.

DIGNAMPTUS, n. g. TENEBRIONIDÆ; HETEROTARSINI.

Body elongate, resembling *Stenochia*. Head short, eyes large, transverse, coarsely granulated. Antennæ as long as the head and prothorax, rather slender. 3d joint a little longer than the 4th; 8th, 9th and 10th wider and larger, scarcely as long as wide, 11th longer, oval. Palpi with the last joint strongly securiform, mentum obovate, transverse, with two shallow impressions. Prothorax sub-cylindrical, slightly rounded and sub-sinuate on the sides, which are narrowly margined, hind angles small, acute, or rectangular. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax sub-cylindrical, humeri not prominent, striæ composed of large close punctures, interspaces narrow. Epipleuræ narrow, not reaching the tip, impinged upon by the 4th and 5th ventral segments, which are rounded at the sides. Legs long, slender; tarsi with the 1-3 of the front and middle pair broad, and the 1st and 2d of the hind pair less dilated, brush-like beneath; penultimate joint small, last joint as long as the others united, claws large, simple.

118. **Dignamptus stenochinus**, n. sp.—Elongate, shining black, with a bluish gloss. Head densely punctured. Prothorax more strongly punctured, one-half longer than wide, sub-sinuate on the sides behind the middle; hind angles small, acute, prominent. Elytra with striæ of very coarse punctures; interspaces narrow, smooth. Flanks of prothorax coarsely, meso- and metasternum sparsely punctured. Abdomen sparsely finely punctured. Length 7. mm.; .28 inch.

Enterprise; June, beaten from dead vines; very rare. Has very much the appearance of a small *Stenochia*.

119. **Dignamptus langurinus**, n. sp.—Linear-elongate, black, with a slight metallic gloss. Antennæ stouter, more strongly and more gradually thickened externally, the 6th and 7th joints being wider than the preceding, though not so wide as the following. Head finely punctured. Prothorax strongly punctured, one-half longer than wide, slightly narrower behind, hind angles rectangular, not prominent. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, striæ composed of oval punctures, in distance equal to their long diameters; interspaces wider than the striæ, flat, smooth. Beneath as in the preceding. Length 4 mm.; 16 inch.

Enterprise; May, very rare. This species has much the appearance of a *Languria*, and the more thickened antennæ tend to increase the resemblance.

120. **Phaleria punctipes**, n. sp.—Oval, convex, black, or piceous, sometimes testaceous above but without spots. Prothorax narrowed in front, rounded on the sides, especially near the apex, base finely margined,

with a large, basal puncture each side. Elytra finely striate, interspaces wide, flat, smooth. Under surface towards the sides very finely scabropunctulate. Legs black, front thighs nearly smooth, middle and hind thighs coarsely and sparsely punctured; tibiæ densely punctured. Length 7 mm. .28 inch.

Haulover; abundant on the ocean shore. Larger and stouter than *P. testacea*, and easily known by the black and coarsely punctured legs. In this respect it resembles *P. pilifera* from Lower California, from which it differs only by the epipleuræ being smooth and glabrous, while in *P. pilifera* they are punctured and setose.

121. **Platydema crenatum**, n. sp.—Oval, rather elongate, convex, black, shining. Head punctured in front, transverse impression faint. Prothorax sparsely, finely punctulate, base bisinuate, not margined, each side with a broad, shallow impression. Elytra with deep, very coarsely punctured striæ. Beneath punctured, last two ventral segments nearly smooth. Antennæ, palpi and tarsi brown; prosternum convex between the coxæ, point inflexed, not prominent. Length 4.5 mm.; .18 inch.

Haulover; one specimen. More convex than *P. lævipes*, and very distinct by the coarsely punctured elytral striæ.

122. **Hypophlæus glaber**, n. sp.—Cylindrical, red-brown, shining, with erect hairs. Head densely and finely punctured, transverse line well-impressed. Prothorax longer than wide, convex, finely punctured, sides nearly straight, finely margined, front angles not prominent, almost rounded. Elytra finely, rather densely punctured. Pygidium equally, densely, finely punctured. Abdomen less densely punctured, 5th ventral segment vague, impressed. Length 3 mm.; .12 inch.

Tampa; two specimens, also found in Georgia, under pine bark. This species is smaller, narrower and more convex than *H. parallelus*, and differs by the front angles of the prothorax not being acute and prominent. It has the same form as *H. thoracicus* and *piliger*, but differs by the elytra being more finely punctured, without erect hairs, and by the pygidium being not sparsely but densely punctured.

I do not find mentioned in any work that the 3d, 4th and 5th ventral segments in this genus are longitudinally, deeply impressed near the sides, so that the margin appears to be thickened.

123. **Hypophlæus piliger**, n. sp.—Slender, cylindrical, convex, red-brown, shining. Head punctured, transverse line obsolete, front with

a shallow, rounded impression between the eyes. Prothorax longer than wide, sides slightly rounded, near the apex and base, hind angles rectangular, rounded at the extreme tip, finely not densely punctured, with a few erect hairs towards the sides, base not margined. Elytra finely not densely punctured, punctures here and there, forming rows (but not indicating striæ); there are some erect hairs, especially near the tip, and at the sides. Pygidium sparsely punctured. Beneath punctured, last ventral segment not impressed. Length 2.5 mm.; .10 inch.

Florida, Georgia and South Carolina; under pine bark. I have adopted the name which it bears in the collection of Dr. Zimmermann. This species is more slender than *H. parallelus*, and differs by the sparse, erect hairs, by the punctures of the elytra being less fine and more distant, and by the pygidium being sparsely punctured. In these respects it agrees with *H. thoracicus*, but differs in color, and by having fewer erect hairs.

Three new species remain in my collection, which may be described on the present occasion; the subjoined table gives the essential characters of all the species in our fauna.

124. **Hypophlæus substriatus**, n. sp.—Very dark brown, cylindrical, less convex than the other species. Head punctured, transverse line well impressed, vertex with a faint, transverse impression, anterior to which the surface is more convex. Prothorax scarcely longer than wide, punctured, side margin stronger than in the other species, base margined. Elytra rather strongly punctured, punctures in rows except near the sides and tips, without hairs. Pygidium densely, finely punctured. Beneath punctured; last ventral segment broadly impressed, apical part convex. Length 4.2 mm.; .18 inch.

Oregon; collected by Lord Walsingham. Much larger than *H. parallelus*, and easily distinguished by the less convex form, more strongly margined prothorax, and by the elytral punctures being stronger, and placed in rows.

125. **Hypophlæus opaculus**, n. sp.—Cylindrical, convex, blackish, not shining. Head feebly punctulate, transverse line bounded behind by an obtuse, transverse ridge; epistome convex. Prothorax a little wider than long, sides broadly rounded, apex not emarginate, sides very finely margined, base indistinctly margined, surface finely, rather densely punctured. Elytra finely punctured, punctures here and there in rows. Pygidium densely, finely punctured. Beneath sparsely punctured; 5th ventral with a small, apical tubercle. Length 3.2 mm.; .13 inch.

Southern California; one specimen collected by Mr. Hardy,

Head sparsely punctured, vertex longitudinally impressed, epistome thickened, transversely impressed in front of the clypeal suture, foveate at the middle near the anterior margin. Prothorax quadrate, wider than long, slightly rounded on the sides in front, angles not rounded, sides not margined, disc punctured, inflexed flanks sparsely and strongly punctured. Elytra with strigae more finely punctured than in *S. terminatum*. Antennae

with the 2d and 3d joints united equal to the 4th, but not so wide. Length 10.5 mm.; .42 inch.

Enterprise; one mutilated specimen. Quite distinct by the prothorax being not margined at the sides, and by the 3d joint of the antennæ being much shorter than the 4th, which is as broad as the following ones, and subtriangular in form. The eyes, as in our other black species, are widely separated.

Table of the Species of STRONGYLUM.

- Black; eyes moderate, widely separated.....2.
 Greenish-bronze, very coarsely sculptured, prothorax not margined, sides slightly toothed; eyes large, nearly contiguous....5. **crenatum**.
 2. Prothorax finely margined at the sides; 3d joint of antennæ longer than 4th.....3.
 Prothorax not margined; 3d joint of antennæ shorter than 4th; epistoma thickened in front.....4. **simplicicollis**, n. sp.
 3. Epistoma not thickened in front; last joint of antennæ yellowish....4.
 Epistoma thickened in front; striæ of elytra very coarsely punctured..
 3. **anthrax** Schwarz.
 4. Thorax wider than long, feebly channeled.....2. **terminatum**.
 Thorax longer than wide.....1. **tenuicollis**.

128. **Xylophilus nubifer**, n. sp.—Moderately elongate, black, densely and finely punctured, clothed with sub-erect pale pubescence. Head brownish in front, eyes large, coarsely granulated, hairy; front narrow. Antennæ brown, longer than the head and prothorax, somewhat thickened externally; 2d joint thicker and a little shorter than the 3d; 11th as long as the two preceding wider, obliquely truncate at tip, with the apical angle acute. Prothorax wider than long, vaguely impressed. Elytra dark piceo-testaceous, with a scutellar cloud, a rounded spot one-fourth from the base, and a broad, angulated band about the middle, blackish; this band is extended along the lateral margin almost to the humeral callus; punctures strong, not very dense; wider than the prothorax base truncate, sides parallel, rounded behind. Beneath finely, sparsely pubescent; palpi, front tibiæ, and all the tarsi brown-testaceous. Length 2 mm.; .08 inch.

Enterprise; one specimen, probably a ♂. More allied to *X. ater* and *fasciatus*, than to any other species in my collection.

Table of Species of XYLOPHILUS.

- Eyes hairy.....2.
 Eyes glabrous, widely separated, not oblique.....6.
 2. Hind angles of head rounded, not prominent; ♂ antennæ with the last joint elongate, cylindrical.....3.

- Hind angles of head prominent, rounded at tip. **4.**
 Hind angles of head dentiform, setose; eyes oblique, coarsely granulated, deeply emarginate; ♂ antennæ flabellate, eyes very large; color dark, elytra with pale, angulated lines. **1. Melsheimeri.**
3. Brownish-black, base of elytra orange. **2. basalis.**
 Grayish-black, elytra with an angulated, narrow band of gray pubescence about the middle. **3. nebulosus.**
4. Eyes coarsely granulated. **5.**
 Eyes finely granulated, smaller, not oblique, widely distant; black, shining, antennæ, legs and elytra yellow; the last with the base, apex, lateral cloud, and large, cordate spot at the middle black. **9. notatus.**
5. Entirely black, strongly punctured. **4. ater.**
 Piceous, strongly punctured, antennæ and legs testaceous; elytra rufous, with a broad, piceous band occupying two-thirds of the surface, extending along the suture to the base. **5. fasciatus.**
 Piceous, strongly punctured; elytra dull testaceous, with an ill-defined, oblique band and some anterior spots darker. **6. nubifer, n. sp.**
 Testaceous, strongly punctured; head, and two small spots on each elytron, forming a transverse band, dark. **7. subfasciatus.**
 Testaceous, strongly punctured; elytra each with two small piceous spots arranged obliquely, the inner one being behind the middle, and the outer one about the middle. **8. signatus.**
6. Elongate, like a slender *Anthicus* in form. **7.**
 Elytra large, ventricose, piceous, finely and very densely punctured, with numerous anastomosing lines of white pubescence; 1st joint of antennæ very short. **10. ventricosus.**
7. Head and prothorax finely punctulate. **8.**
 Head and prothorax densely punctured; elytra more strongly punctured with two narrow bands of white pubescence, the anterior one angulated, black; antennæ and legs dull testaceous. **11. ptinoides Schwarz.**
8. Prothorax quadrate, transversely impressed near the base, elytra obliquely impressed behind the base. **9.**
 Prothorax sub-ovate, not transversely impressed behind; form more elongate; color variable. **12. quercicola Schwarz.**
9. Fuscous, pruinose, elytra paler with an indistinct, darker band near the base; prothoracic impressions not deep. **13. brunneipennis.**
 Piceous, pruinose; antennæ and legs brown or testaceous. **14. piceus.**
 Piceous, sparsely and finely pubescent, prothoracic impression very deep; antennæ and legs paler. **15. impressus.**

NOTE.—By an error of writing I have stated on p. 265 of Classification of Coleoptera of North America that in this genus the *penultimate* joint of the tarsi is bilobed; the *antepenultimate* is meant.

129. ***Dircæa prona*, n. sp.**—Very elongate, narrower behind, sub-cuneiform, convex, brown, densely clothed with sericeous short pubescence.

Head scabrous, bent perpendicularly downwards. Prothorax scabrous-punctate, very convex, a little longer than wide, subsinuate and broadly rounded in front, feebly rounded on the sides, truncate at base; at the sides, feebly emarginate at the middle; front angles rounded, hind angles rectangular. Elytra with the basal margin elevated, finely scabrous near the base, roughness gradually becoming very fine and dense punctuation behind. Antennæ slender; 1st, 3d and 4th joints equal in length, 2d shorter. Maxillary palpi with the 2d joint long, triangular, 3d shorter, triangular, not narrower, 4th not wider than 2d and 3d, elongate, cultriform, three times as long as its width at the base. Length 12 mm.; .48 inch.

♂ Front tarsi with 4th joints broadly dilated, spongy beneath; 4th joint not narrower, deeply bilobed. ♀ wanting.

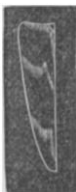
Enterprise; very rare in dead oaks. The prothorax is more prominent and convex in front than in *D. liturata*, and overhangs the head, almost as in *Lymexylon sericeum*.

130. **Mordella fascifera**, n. sp.—Piceous, pubescent, with cinereous hair. Prothorax with three large spots, extending from near the base to the middle, fuscous. Elytra with the anterior third (divided by a narrow sutural gray line), and a broad oblique band behind the middle fuscous; the band forms at the suture an angle directed forwards. Beneath thinly pubescent; base of antennæ, palpi and legs piceo-testaceous. Length 2.3 mm.; .09 inch.



Cedar Keys; one specimen. The form is somewhat robust as in *M. triloba*, and the anal process is long and slender. The length is given exclusive of the process.

131. **Mordella angulata**, n. sp.—Black, finely pubescent, elongate. Elytra with two cinereous somewhat oblique transverse spots, one at the anterior third, the other at the second third of the length; these spots are each connected at the inner end with an oblique line running backwards to the suture. Anal process long and slender. Length 2.7 mm.; .11 inch.



Lake Ashby; one specimen. Longer and narrower than the preceding, having the form of many *Mordellistenæ*, or of *Mordella discoidea*.

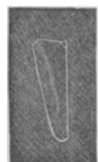
132. **Mordella triloba** Say.—Specimens taken at Enterprise, in May, differ from Northern specimens by the elytral fasciæ being much narrower; and the anterior one is strongly angulated so that the basal spot becomes acutely triangular; the humeral region is dull ferruginous. I am unwilling to describe it as distinct, but regard it rather as a well-marked variety.

Though not belonging to the same zoölogical province, the two following species may be conveniently described here:

133. **Mordella jovialis**, n. sp.—Black, pubescent, with the margins of the prothorax cinereous pubescent. Elytra densely cinereous pubescent with black markings as follows: two small spots near the base, the outer one elongate, the inner one round; a transverse broad band at the middle, divided by a cinerous sutural line, the anterior outline of this band is nicked outside of the middle, and then runs obliquely forwards, almost to the side margin, which is cinereous; the apical fourth is also black, divided almost to the tip by the cinereous sutural line. Beneath thinly clothed with pruinose cinereous pubescence, ventral transverse bands and hind coxæ blackish. Length 4.7 mm.; .19 inch.



Bosque County, Texas, G. W. Belfrage; one specimen. Of the same form and size as *M. oculata*, to which it is allied.



134. **Mordella obliqua**, n. sp.—Black, pubescent. Head cinereous, prothorax with scattered cinereous hairs, and two indistinct vittæ more densely cinereous. Elytra with a very narrow sutural line, and an oblique stripe from the humeri to beyond the middle, where it becomes obsolete, cinereous. Scutellum cinereous. Beneath black; anal process long and slender. Length 4 mm.; .16 inch.

Maryland, Dr. Zimmermann; Detroit, Michigan, Mr. E. A. Schwarz. In form and size this species resembles *M. marginata*. It is possible that *M. lunulata* Helmuth (Proc. Ac. Nat. Sc. Phila. 1865, 96), may have been a specimen of this species, with the elytral vitta partly effaced. The type has, I believe, been destroyed.

135. **Conotrachelus ventralis**, n. sp.—Not robust; elytra narrowed behind from the base, humeri not dentiform. Blackish-brown, thinly clothed, but scarcely mottled with coarse pale yellowish hairs. Beak half as long as the body, slender, brown, shining, sparsely punctured, striate each side for more than one-half the length. Antennæ inserted about one-third from the tip. Head strongly punctured, pubescent. Prothorax as long as wide, widest at the base, gradually narrowed and slightly rounded on the sides to the apex, near which it is feebly constricted; very deeply, coarsely and densely punctured, elevated dorsal line very narrow, indistinct. Elytra at base about one-half wider than the prothorax, humeri rounded, acutely margined, prominent, sides obliquely converging behind; fully one-half longer than the width at base, striate composed of large foveæ, interspaces not costate at base, but the 3d and 5th become gradually acute behind the middle; 7th acute for the

whole length, united in front at a sharp angle with the 9th, which is also acute for its whole length, the two united then form the humeral margin. Beneath, inflexed flanks of prothorax densely, metathorax more coarsely but sparsely cribrate; ventral segments very shining, with a few scattered large punctures, more numerous on the 5th. Legs long, thighs strongly unidentate, not annulated. Length 6 mm.; .25 inch.

Enterprise; one specimen. Quite different from any other in our fauna; it should be placed after *C. cratægi*, (vide Lec. and Horn, Rhynch., 230), between 1-Ba and 1-Bb.

136. **Conotrachelus cognatus**, n. sp.—Blackish; elytra mottled with dull fulvous; pubescence short, irregularly condensed. Head punctured, pubescent. Beak not half as long as the body, rather slender, very slightly curved, not shining, strongly striate. Antennæ inserted less than one-fourth from the tip. Prothorax wider than long, sides strongly rounded in front, nearly straight near the base; constricted near the apex; very coarsely and densely cribrate, not carinate. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax at the base, oblong, rounded behind, humeri rounded; striæ composed of large quadrate punctures, interspaces narrow, not flat, 3d, 5th and 7th acutely but not strongly costate; 9th acute from the middle to within a short distance from the tip; at the base of the 3d interspace is a small spot of white scales. Beneath, mesosternum prominent, metasternum cribrate; ventral segments sparsely, 5th more densely punctured, impressed near the tip. Legs long, thighs unidentate, with a ring of gray pubescence. Length 4.3 mm.; .17 inch.

Tampa; one specimen. This species has the mesosternum produced into a small process in front, as in *C. posticatus*, from which it differs chiefly by the prothorax being not carinated, and by the somewhat less robust form.

137. **Conotrachelus pusillus**, n. sp.—Similar to the preceding, but very much smaller, blackish-brown, with irregularly condensed pubescence; elytra mottled with dull fulvous. Head punctured, yellow pubescent; beak longer than head and prothorax, stout, curved, deeply striate. Antennæ inserted one-fourth from the end, brown. Prothorax wider than long, rounded on the sides, broadly constricted near the apex, densely and coarsely punctured, not carinate. Elytra nearly one-half wider than the prothorax at base, oblong-oval, humeri rounded; striæ composed of large punctures, interspaces not so narrow as in *C. cognatus*, 3d, 5th and 7th moderately carinate; 9th carinate behind the middle. Beneath coarsely punctured; 5th ventral broadly impressed, mesosternum protuberant. Legs long, thighs unidentate, obsoletely annulated. Length 2.5 mm.; .10 inch.

Enterprise; one specimen. This is one of our smallest species.

138. **Conotrachelus coronatus**, n. sp.—Blackish, thinly clothed with very fine brownish-gray pubescence and scattered pale clavate bristles, with markings of dense fine white scales. Prothorax and elytra tuberculate; the former as long as wide, channeled, rough, with the sides straight, angulated and suddenly narrowed near the apex; there are four large apical tuberosities, and two discoidal ones, besides the lateral protuberance just mentioned; the anterior constriction is very deep and there is also a transverse impression behind the lateral and discoidal tuberosities; a narrow white vitta extends from apex to base each side mid-way between the dorsal channel and the sides; these lines are connected with others on the base of the 3d elytral interspace. Elytra sub-triangular, humeri prominent, rounded. Striæ composed of large punctures, interspaces wide, alternately interrupted with black tubercles bearing reclinate clavate bristles; at the base of the 3d interspace is a short white line; a large marginal spot, pointed interiorly behind the humerus, is also clothed with dense small white scales; behind the middle is a band composed of four small spots on the 1st to the 4th interspaces, and a small spot near the tip formed of pale scales. Legs long, thighs indistinctly annulated and sprinkled with white hairs, acutely unidentate. Under surface very coarsely punctured. Length 3 mm.; .12 inch.

Enterprise; one specimen. The head is coarsely cribrate; the beak bent beyond the middle, not longer than the head and prothorax, thicker than in any other species known to me, with deep broad striæ, and carinate along the median line. Antennæ situated near the end. The mesosternum is protuberant. This species belongs to Division II, of my arrangement, and should be placed before *C. tuberosus*, (Lec. Rhynch., 233), to which (apart from coloration) it has little resemblance. The femoral denticle is obsolete, but the tooth is acute and prominent.

139. **Acalles ventrosus**, n. sp.—Very obese, blackish, clothed with appressed gray and brown scales with intermixed clavate bristles. Head with the occiput clothed with yellowish-gray scales. Prothorax deeply and broadly channeled, twice as wide as long, rounded on the sides, uniform blackish brown. Elytra truncate at base, basal angles obtuse not rounded, sides obliquely widened, then rounded obliquely to the apex; there is a broad basal band occupying one-third the length of dirty gray scales, and some indistinct fasciate markings of the same color, behind the middle; the striæ are deeply impressed, and the interspaces moderately convex. Mesosternum broadly emarginate, as in *A. pectoralis* (Lec. Rhynch., 244). Legs clothed with dirt-colored scales. Length 4.3 mm.; .17 inch.

Enterprise; May, one specimen. More ventricose than

any other species in my collection, and easily known by the deeply and broadly sulcate prothorax; the anterior transverse impression is broad and deep, and there is a broad discoidal impression each side near the base.

140. **Acalles subhispidus**, n. sp.—Blackish, densely clothed with dark scales, which are larger on the prothorax than on the elytra, where they are intermixed with short, reclinate bristles. Prothorax wide, strongly rounded on the sides in front, coarsely punctured, with a narrow, lateral line, and a few scattered scales pale dirt color; disc not carinate. Elytra but little wider than the prothorax, base truncate, basal angles obtuse, distinct, sides broadly rounded, then obliquely narrowed to the apex; very little wider behind the base, striæ coarsely punctured, interspaces slightly convex; there are traces of two narrow undulated bands, composed of small spots of gray scales, one before the middle, curving backwards towards the sides, the other behind the middle, curving forwards. Mesosternum deeply emarginate. Length 3.7 mm.; .15 inch.

Sumter County; May, one specimen. Easily known from our other species by the shorter reclinate bristles of the elytra. The prothorax is larger, and the elytra less rounded on the sides.

141. **Cryptorhynchus helvus**, n. sp.—Very similar to *C. obliquus* and differing only in the following characters: Scales pale yellow-brown, slightly variegated with darker; form of body a little narrower. Prothorax a little longer than wide, sides obliquely narrowed from the middle, where they are rounded to the apex, nearly parallel behind the middle. Elytra with the interspaces wide and flat. Thighs with one small acute tooth. Length 7.8 mm.; .31 inch.

Enterprise; May, one specimen. Except for the difference in the form of the prothorax, I should consider this as merely a variety of *C. obliquus*. The elytra are similarly impressed.

142. **Barilepton bivittatum**, n. sp.—Very elongate, black, shining, with a broad vitta of white scales each side, beginning at the front margin of the prothorax, and extending to the tip of the elytra. Head sparsely and finely punctured, beak curved, not as long as the prothorax, smooth. Prothorax wider than long, narrowed and rounded on the sides near the apex, where it is broadly and feebly constricted; disc strongly, not densely punctured, with an indistinct, narrow, smooth median line. Elytra with impunctured striæ, interspaces wide, flat, feebly and very finely punctulate. Beneath sparsely punctured; there is a patch of white scales on the flanks of the prothorax; the side pieces of the metasternum, and the sides of the ventral segments are also clothed with white scales;

the 3d and 4th ventral segments are nearly smooth. Prosternum with a wide, shallow, pectoral groove; tarsi brownish. Length 5 mm.; .20 inch.

Georgia and Northern Florida. For a specimen of this very handsome species, I am indebted to Dr. Horn.

143. **Sphenophorus apicalis**, n. sp.—Elongate, black, not shining. Prothorax with a narrow dorsal elevated line extending to the apex, where there is a large, oblong fovea on each side of it; discoidal elevations not apparent; punctures very large, shallow, irregularly scattered. Elytra with fine striæ, upon which are placed large, distant, rounded punctures; alternate interspaces slightly more convex near the base, which is deeply bifoveate, or trifoveate each side. Length 7 mm.; .28 inch.

Enterprise; May, one specimen. Belongs to Dr. Horn's Group V, (Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. 1873, 421), and may be placed in the table after *S. Sayi*, to which it is not allied. The proximal third of the beak is deeply and broadly excavated. The 3d joint of all the tarsi is narrow, and not spongy beneath.

144. **Mesites rufipennis**, n. sp.—Elongate, cylindrical, shining black, glabrous, antennæ and legs brown, elytra ferruginous. Head and dilated base of beak sparsely punctured, the former with a large, vertical fovea, the latter with a short, deep channel. Prothorax longer than wide, oblong, a little narrower in front, sides broadly rounded, more so at base and apex; surface strongly but not densely punctured. Elytra with striæ composed of approximate square punctures, interspaces not wider than the striæ, sparsely punctulate, the small punctures generally forming an irregular series on each interspace. Beneath coarsely punctured, ventral segments 1-4 sparsely and less coarsely punctured. Length 5.3 mm.; .21 inch.

♀ Beak slender, smooth; antennæ inserted just in front of the eyes. ♂ unknown.

New Smyrna; one specimen found on the ocean beach. This species is quite congeneric with *M. subcylindricus*, but differs by the red elytra, and more finely punctulate interspaces. The funiculus of the antennæ is stout, 7-jointed, and the 2d joint is not elongated. I therefore infer that they belong to the genus *Mesites* as restricted by Mr. Wollaston, and heretofore known only from Europe.

145. **Pityophthorus obliquus**, n. sp.—Cylindrical, not slender, dark-brown, shining, thinly clothed with fine, long, erect pubescence; antennæ and legs ferruginous. Head flat, opaque, indistinctly punctulate.

Prothorax quadrate, scarcely longer than wide, broadly rounded at apex, anterior one-fourth covered with obtuse granules, not arranged in concentric lines, gradually changing behind into fine, rugose, sparse punctuation. Elytra finely punctured, punctures arranged in approximate rows, which in places are indistinct; apical declivity flattened, feebly concave each side of the sutural stria, which is not very distinct; there are also traces at the apex of two other striae. Front and middle tibiae not toothed; hind tibiae with a marginal row of 7 or 8 small acute spines, and a fringe of stiff long hairs. Length 2 mm.; .08 inch.

Enterprise; June, one specimen. This species may be placed after *P. digestus* Lec. (vide Rhynch. 352), but the flattened declivity of the elytra, only slightly concave near the suture, easily distinguishes it from all thus far described in our fauna. The punctures of the hinder part of the elytra are less fine than towards the base. The eyes are emarginate; the club of the antennae is nearly circular, and transversely annulated.

146. **Pityophthorus seriatus**, n. sp. — Elongate, cylindrical, brown, shining, nearly glabrous, with only a few scattered, erect hairs on the head, front of prothorax, and hind part of elytra. Antennae and legs testaceous. Head flat, opaque, indistinctly punctulate, front feebly impressed, and indistinctly carinate. Prothorax quadrate, not longer than wide, rounded in front, anterior half with irregular, transverse, subconcentric rows of granules; sides and base sparsely but distinctly punctured. Elytra with striae composed of small punctures, interspaces wider than the striae, the alternate ones each with 4 or 5 distinct punctures of equal size with those of the striae; declivity not flattened nor retuse, sutural stria slightly impressed. Length 1.5 mm.; .06 inch.

Tampa; April, one specimen. This species is quite distinct by the sculpture of the elytra, and may be placed before *P. comatus*, in the arrangement already cited. The front and middle tibiae are not serrate, and the hind tibiae have only 3 or 4 very indistinct traces of teeth, and no range of spines, or fringe of stiff hairs as in *P. obliquus*. This species has a deceptive resemblance to *Xyleborus pubescens*, but the generic characters of the antennal club are quite different, and the specific characters abundantly distinct.

147. **Cryphalus miles**, n. sp. — Very small, slender cylindrical, blackish, shining, clothed with short stout erect bristles. Prothorax a little longer than wide, apex produced into an acute spine; disc with a few acute reclinate granules in front, sparsely punctured behind. Elytra

strongly but not densely punctured, striæ hardly to be traced. Legs and antennæ piceous. Length .8 mm.; .035 inch.

Tampa; two specimens. Smaller and more slender than *C. rigidus* Lec. (Rhynch. 362), with much shorter bristles. The apical spine of the prothorax is a prolongation of the margin itself, and not a horn arising from the disc.

148. **Euxenus piceus**, n. sp.—Oval, rather elongate, convex, piceous, shining. Prothorax sparsely punctulate. Elytra punctured, the punctures forming indistinct striæ towards the sides; two outer striæ distinct, the outermost extending from the base for one-third the length; the inner one entire; marginal stria entire. Length .6 mm.; .025 inch.

Tampa, April 11th; one specimen. Differs from *Eu. punctatus* Lec. (Rhynch. 409), by the much smaller size, less distinctly punctured prothorax, and by the legs being not testaceous but dark, with only the tarsi yellowish. This insect has the appearance of a very minute *Cryptocephalus*.

List of Species by E. A. SCHWARZ.

CICINDELIDÆ.

Tetracha carolina Linn. E. K. common in May and June, also attracted by the light.

virginica Linn. E. K. rare, with the preceding.

Cicindela scutellaris Say, race **unicolor** Dej.*

hirticollis Say, sea shore, as far as Key West.

dorsalis Say, NS. C. common on the sea beach; first specimen seen on April 4th; race *Saulcyi*; Key West, *var.* with elytra entirely white.

hamata Br. K. common in June on the ocean beach.

marginata Fabr. NS. C. K. common on the lagoon and ocean beach of the eastern coast; rare in April, common in June.

tortuosa Dej. common, first specimen seen on February 27th.

punctulata Fabr. common, appears about the beginning of May.

abdominalis Fabr. NS. E. K. common in the pine woods, appears in June; race with strongly punctured elytra.

striga Lec. L. E. very rare in May, nocturnal in its habits.

hirtilabris Lec. E. K. rare, in company with **C. abdominalis**.

gratiosa Guér.*

CARABIDÆ.

- Omophron labiatum** Fabr. common.
Pasimachus strenuus Lec. H. E. T. very rare.
 sublævis Dej. rare.
 marginatus Fabr. not rare.
 subsulcatus Say, not rare.
Scarites substriatus Hald. T. rare.
 subterraneus Fabr. common.
 californicus Lec. K. very rare on the sea beach.
Dyschirius globulosus Say, C. H. T. not rare.
 erythrocerus Lec. C. H. E. not rare.
 filiformis Lec. C. H. rare.
 falciger Lec. n. sp. p. 373, T. rare on the banks of the Hillsboro River.
Ardistomis obliquata Putz. not rare.
 Schaumii Lec. common.
 viridis Say, common.
 puncticollis Putz. very rare.
Aspidoglossa subangulata Chd. not rare.
Clivina dentipes Dej. not rare.
 rubicunda Lec. E. one specimen.
 rufa Lec. E. rare.
 americana Dej. not rare.
 picea Putz. E. T. two specimens.
 picipes Putz. E. L. K. very rare.
Schizogenius ferrugineus Putz. F. two specimens on the sea beach.
 Sallei Putz. *var.* Lake Altapopka very rare.
Brachynus fumans Fabr.
 quadripennis Dej.
 cordicollis Dej.
 lateralis Dej. common.
Panagæus crucigerus Say, H. L. very rare.
Morio monilicornis Latr. T. not rare, under old pine bark.
Helluomorpha præusta Dej. S. T. very rare, under old pine bark.
Galerita Janus Fabr. F. one specimen.
 Lecontei Dej. C. S. E. not rare, found also on sugared trees.
Diaphorus Lecontei Dej. E. T. very rare, also attracted by the light.
Thalpius pygmæus Dej. very rare.
Casnonia ludoviciana Sallé, C. S. L. K. not rare.
Leptotrachelus dorsalis Fabr. C. very rare.
Ega Sallei Chevr. E. K. T. common.
Lachnophorus pubescens Dej. common.
Eucaerus varicornis Lec. C. T. very rare.
Plochionus amandus Newman.*
 timidus Hald. E. one specimen.
 Bonfilsii Dej. *var.* NS. one specimen.

- Loxopeza tricolor** Say. T. rare.
Lebia pulchella Dej. C. T. rare.
 marginicollis Dej. not rare.
 viridis Say, E. L. NS. not rare.
 rhodopus Schwarz, n. sp. p. 354, T. rare.
 viridipennis Dej. C. E. K. not rare.
 lobulata Lec. E. rare.
 collaris Dej. T. E. rare.
 fuscata Dej.*
Dianchomena abdominalis Chd. E. one specimen.
 scapularis Dej. E. one specimen.
Aphelogenia furcata Lec. T. rare.
Nemotarsus elegans Lec.*
Tetragonoderus intersectus Germ. C. E. K. not rare.
Perigona nigriceps Dej. E. rare.
Apenes angustata Schwarz, n. sp. p. 354, E. rare.
 opaca Lec. T. in the pine woods under sticks, rare.
 sinuata Say. E. rare.
Pinacodera platicollis Say, *var. fuscata* Dej. H. E. rare.
Callida viridipennis Say, H. E. rare.
 fulgida Dej. C. H. E. rare.
 decora Fabr. E. very rare.
Onota trivittata Lec.* n. sp. p. 373, middle Florida.
Coptodera signata Dej. E. T. rare.
Platynus decorus Say, T. common.
 floridanus Lec. p. 374. Common.
 punctiformis Say, H. E. rare.
 octopunctatus Fab. T. one specimen.
Loxandrus reflexus Lec. n. sp., p. 376, C. E. K. T. common.
 calathinus Lec. n. sp., p. 376, T. not rare.
 floridanus Lec. n. sp., p. 376, C. T. E. common.
 erraticus Dej. E. very rare.
 celer Dej. C. E. rare.
 agilis Dej. common.
 velox Dej. not rare.
 rectangulus Lec. n. sp., p. 377, E. two specimens.
 crenatus Lec. not rare.
Evarthrus seximpressus Lec. E. K. rare.
 americanus Dej. one specimen, Polk county.
 obsoletus Say, T. in the pine woods under sticks rare.
 morio Dej. E. rare.
 faber Germ. T. very rare.
Pterostichus acutangulus Chd. C. T. very rare.
Lophoglossus tartaricus Say,* Northern Florida.
Badister flavipes Lec. C. E. T. rare.
 micans Lec. C. L. T. not rare.

- Diplochila major** Lec. common.
- Dicælus quadratus** Lec. K. very rare.
 carinatus Dej. L. one specimen.
 alternans Dej. L. E. T. very rare.
 elongatus Dej. var.? E. very rare.
- Chlænius herbaceus** Chevr. C. S. L. T. rare.
 erythropus Germ. not rare.
 fuscicornis Dej. S. T. rare.
 laticollis Say, common.
 æstivus Say, E. rare.
 augustus Newman*.
 prasinus Dej. E. common.
 nemoralis Say, rare.
 tricolor Dej. common.
 floridanus Horn, rare.
 pensylvanicus Say, T. E. rare.
 circumcinctus Say, C. E. T. rare.
 maxillosus Horn, C. L. two specimens.
 niger Rand. C. two specimens.
- Anomoglossus emarginatus** Say, T. one specimen.
- Lachnocrepis parallelus** Say, C. H. rare.
- Anatrachis minuta** Dej. C. K. T. rare.
- Oodes americanus** Dej. S. C. very rare.
 amaroides Dej. C. E. T. not rare.
 14-striatus Chd. rare.
 Lecontei Chd. C. E. T. common.
 cupræus Chd. C. two specimens.
- Agonoderus infuscatus** Dej. not rare.
 testaceus Dej. common.
- Anisodactylus merula** Germ. not rare.
- Anisotarsus agilis** Dej. H. rare.
 nitidipennis Lec. H. E. K. not rare.
- Gynandropus hylacis** var. **elongatus** Lec. C. T. very rare.
- Selenophorus stigmoseus** E. not rare, frequently attracted by the light.
 subtinctus Lec. C. S. very rare.
 fossulatus Dej. C. Polk county, rare.
 opalinus Lec. E. rare.
 excisus Lec. n. sp. 377.
 ovalis Dej. T. very rare.
- Harpalus pensylvanicus** DeG. not rare.
 nitidulus Chd. H. E. rare.
- Stenolophus spretus** Dej. C. E. T. not rare.
 plebejus Dej. T. one specimen.
 ochropezus Say, E. rare.
- Bembidium versicolor** Lec. T. not rare.
 contractum Say, common, especially on the sea beach.
 affine Say.*

- Tachys albipes** Lec. C. S. E. T. rare.
ventricosus Lec. common.
lævis Say, common.
pallidus Chd. H. T. very rare.
columbiensis † Zimm. ms. common.
nanus Gyll. common.
flavicauda Say, common.
ænescens Motsch. E. very rare.
xanthopus Dej. common.
incurvus Say, common.
granarius Dej. C. very rare.
carolinus † Zimm. ms. common.
 n. sp. E. very rare.

HALIPLIDÆ.

- Halipus punctatus** Aubé, L. K. not rare.
Cnemidotus 12-punctatus Say, not rare.

DYTISCIDÆ.

- Celina angustata** Aubé, C. E. very rare.
grossula Lec. E. very rare.
Hydroporus exiguus Aubé, L. E. T. rare.
granum Lec. T. rare.
seminulum Lec. n. sp., p. 377, E. two specimens.
granarius Aubé,* Northern Florida.
affinis Say, *var.*? H. E. very rare.
fuscatus Cr. common.
inconspicuus Lec. not rare.
undulatus Say, common.
Hydrocanthus iricolor Say, L. T. not rare.
Suphis bicolor Say, L. T. not rare.
puncticollis Cr. E. two specimens.
 n. sp. E. one specimen.
Colpius inflatus Lec. T. rare.
Cybister Olivieri Cr. NS. T. K. very rare.
Laccophilus proximus Say, common.
Thermonectes basilaris Harr. C. A. T. not rare.
Hydaticus bimarginatus Say, C. T. very rare.
Coptotomus interrogatus Fab. common.
Matus bicarinatus Say.*
Copelatus glyphicus Say, common.
Chevrolatii Aubé, C. T. rare.

GYRINIDÆ.

- Dineutes carolinus** Lec. C. S. not rare.
serrulatus Lec. S. E. A
angustus Lec.* n. sp. p. 378.

Gyrinus elevatus Lec. common.

Rockinghamensis Lec.*

HYDROPHILIDÆ.

Hydrochus rugosus Muls. E. T. rare. **callosus** Lec.*

inæqualis Lec. common.

three unnamed species.

Ochthebius attritus Lec. n. sp., p. 380, H. one specimen on the lagoon beach.

simplex Lec. n. sp., p. 380, H. one specimen with the preceding.

foveicollis Lec. n. sp., p. 381, H. E. not rare.

Hydræna marginicollis Kiesenw. rare.

Tropisternus lateralis Fabr. common.

striolatus Lec. E. not rare.

glaber Hbst. common.

Hydrocharis castus Say, C. very rare.

Berosus pugnax Lec. E. one specimen.

aculeatus Lec. L. not rare.

peregrinus Hbst.*

exiguus Say, E. A. K. not rare.

infuscatus Lec. L. E. not rare.

striatus Say, C. T. rare.

Chætarthria pallida Lec. C. S. E. not rare.

Philhydrus nebulosus Say, common.

bifidus Lec. E. Orange County, rare.

ochraceus Melsh. common.

consors Lec. C. P. T. rare.

diffusus Lec. C. common.

perplexus Lec. common.

Hydrobius subcupreus Say, common.

suturalis Lec. E. K. T. very rare.

despectus Lec. H. rare.

Cyclonotum palmarum Schwarz, n. sp. p. 355, E. rare.

estriatum Say, common.

semiglobosum Zimm. common.

Cercyon prætextatum Say, common.

ocellatum Say, C. E. not rare.

sp. C. E. not rare.

TRICHOPTERYGIDÆ.

Nossidium americanum Mots. T. under old leaves, rare.

Ptenidium atomaroides Mots. common in salt marsh on the eastern coast.

Ptilium three unnamed species.

Nephanes læviusculus Matth. E. under old leaves rare.

? **Smicrus** two species.

Trichopteryx five unnamed species.

Limulodes paradoxus Matth.*

Ptinellodes Lecontei Matth. T. under pine bark, rare.

Ptinella pini Lec. T. under pine bark, rare.

nigrovittis Lec. T. under pine bark, very rare.

STAPHYLINIDÆ.

Falagria cingulata Lec. E. rare.

partita Lec.*

venustula Er. S. two specimens.

4 other species apparently undescribed.

Hoplandria pulchra Kraatz, shores of Indian Riv. common.
two other species.

Homalota plana Gyllh. T. under pine bark, not rare.
about 30 other species.

? **Stenus** two species under pine bark.

Placusa despecta Er. T. beaten from dead pine leaves, rare.

Philoterme n. sp. E. one specimen under old leaves.

Aleochara brachyptera Fourc. E. not rare.
nitida Grav. common.

Oxypoda three or four species.

Oligota four species.

Gyrophæna six unnamed species.

Myllæna four unnamed species.

Dinopsis myllænoides Kraatz, C. T. very rare.
n. sp. P. E. T. very rare.

A number of other **Aleocharini**.

Anacyptus testaceus Lec. S. NS. under old pine bark, very rare.

Tachinus fumipennis Say.*

Erchomus ventriculus Say, common, under bark.
lævis Lec. common in wet places under old leaves.

Conosoma crassum Grav. T. rare.

basale Er. E. not rare.

pubescens Payk. C.

opicum Say, common.

scriptum Horn, T. one specimen.

Bryoporus rufescens Lec. common.

var. testaceus Lec. common.

Mycetoporus lepidus Er. T. rare.

flavicollis Lec. common.

Acylophorus pronus Er. E. T. not rare.

densus Lec. n. sp. p. 387, E. two specimens.

flavipes Lec. n. sp. p. 387, C. very rare; (occurs also in Ohio).

Tanygnathus collaris Er. S. P. E. rare in very wet places.

Quedius ferox Lec. n. sp. p. 388, E. one specimen; (occurs also at Cambridge, Mass).

- Creophilus villosus** Grav. common.
- Staphylinus comes** Lec. T. one specimen.
 tomentosus Grav. C. H. E. rare.
 cicatricosus Lec.
 one unnamed species T.
- Belonuchus formosus** Grav. common.
- Philonthus hepaticus** Er. E. common.
 micans Grav. E. T. rare.
 pæderoides Lec. common.
 bistriatus Er. NS. C. on the sea beach, very rare,
 and four unnamed species.
- Xantholinus emmesus** Grav. S. T. under bark, not rare.
 cephalus Say, T. under pine bark, rare.
 two unnamed species.
- Leptacinus flavipes** Lec. E. rare.
 n. sp. T. E. rare.
 nigripennis Lec. E. New Smyrna, rare.
- Diochus Schaumii** Kraatz, *var.* common.
- Lathrobium punctulatum** Lec. C. E. rare.
 dimidiatum Say, not rare.
 four unnamed species.
- Cryptobium bicolor** Grav. common.
 floridanum Lec. n. sp. p. 389, E. one specimen.
 latebricola Nordm. K. T. rare.
 lugubre Lec. n. sp. p. 393, T. E. rare.
 obliquum Lec. n. sp. p. 394, T. not rare.
 parcum Lec. n. sp. p. 394, K. very rare.
- Stilicus angularis** Er. E. not rare.
- Scopæus opacus** Lec. common.
 exiguus Er. N. S. E. rare.
 two unnamed species.
- Echiaster Sallei** † Fvl. E.
- Lithocharis corticina** Grav. not rare.
 four unnamed species.
- Dacnochilus angularis** Er. E. K. two specimens.
- Sunius monstrosus** Lec. T. E. very rare.
 linearis Er. not rare.
 prolixus Er. common.
 binotatus Say, common.
- Stilicopsis paradoxa** Sachse, H. E. very rare.
- Pæderus littoreus** Zimm. T. very rare.
 floridanus Austin, common.
 obliteratus Lec.* n. sp. p. 395, Southern Florida.
- Pinophilus picipes** Er. H. very rare.
 latipes Er. T. two specimens.
 parcus Lec. S. E. rare.
 opacus Lec. not rare.

- Palaminus flavipennis** Lec. n. sp. p. 396, common.
 contortus Lec. n. sp. p. 397, T. E. S. common (occurs also in Michigan).
 cribratus Lec. n. sp. p. 397, very rare.
 pumilus Lec. n. sp. p. 398, T. E. rare.
 larvalis Lec. very rare.
- Stenus colonus** Er. not rare.
 arculus Er. E. C. T. rare.
 callosus Er. S. E. rare.
 and five undescribed species.
- Euæsthetus** two undescribed species.
- Megalops cælatus** Grav. E. T. two specimens, lives on fungus which grows on the underside of old logs.
- Osorius politus** Lec. Hillsboro Co. very rare in May and June.
 latipes Grav. C. E. T. not rare, frequently beaten from trees and shrubs.
 n. sp.? T. rare.
- Holotrochus minor** Fauvel, E. K. very rare in June on flowers.
- Bledius mandibularis** Er. S. one specimen.
 politus Er. T. one specimen.
 fumatus Lec. C. S. two specimens.
 cognatus Lec. E. not rare, attracted by the light.
 semiferrugineus Lec. C. rare.
 basalis Lec. E. K. common.
 dimidiatus Lec. E. Lake Altapopka, rare.
 cordatus Say, abundant on sea shore.
- Oxytelus incolumis** Er. S. T. very rare.
 sculptus Grav.*
 convergens Lec. Sand Point, two specimens.
 insignitus Grav. common.
 exiguus Er. T. E. rare.
- Apocellus sphaericollis** Say, common.
 stillicoides Lec. F. E. very rare.
- Trogophloeus memnonius** Er. (fide Fauvel) Sand point, C. common on the lagoon beach.
 fulvipes Er. common.
 six unnamed species.
- Glyptoma costale** Er. E. rare.
- Ancaeus rufescens** Lec. F. E. very rare, lives in the galleries of **Mallodon dasystomus**.
- Lispinus tenuis** Lec. T. under pine bark, rare.

PSELAPHIDÆ.

- Tmesiphorus costalis** Lec. P. one specimen.
 carinatus Say, T. under old pine bark, not rare.
- Ctenistes piceus** Lec. not rare.
 Zimmermanni Lec. T. E. rare.

Rhinoscepsis bistriata Lec. n. g. and sp. p. 382, T. E. under old leaves, rare.

Tychus longipalpus Lec. T. E. rare.

Bryaxis dentata Say, C. H. E. rare.

floridana Brend. H. S. rare.

puncticollis Lec. common.

n. sp. C. H. E. rare.

rubicunda Aub.? T. E. not rare.

Decarthron abnorme Lec. E. one specimen.

exsectum Brend. C. S. T. rare.

formiceti Lec. rare.

n. sp. T. rare.

Eupsenius glaber Lec. E. T. rare.

rufus Lec. T. one specimen.

Arthmius globicollis Lec. common.

Rhexius insculptus Lec. E. T. very rare.

substriatus Lec. n. sp. p. 383, T. one specimen under old leaves.

Trimium convexulum Lec. n. sp. p. 383, T. rare.

simplex Lec. n. sp. p. 384, T. one specimen.

Euplectus linearis Lec. F. two specimens.

interruptus Lec. F. E. C. rare.

debilis Lec. n. sp. p. 386, T. rare, on swampy meadows at sunset.

tenuis Lec. n. sp. p. 386, C. one specimen.

ruficeps Lec. T. rare.

cavicornis Lec. n. sp. p. 387, T. rare.

SILPHIDÆ.

Necrophorus carolinus Linn. E. rare.

orbicollis Say, common.

Silpha inæqualis Fabr. common.

americana Linn. common.

Ptomaphagus oblitus Lec. E. very rare.

consobrinus Lec. var.

Lecontei Murray, S. E. very rare.

Anogdus capitatus Lec.* Middle Florida.

Cyrtusa blandissima Zimm. T. one specimen.

Colenis impunctata Lec. E. T. not rare.

Clambus gibbulus Lec. E. rare.

SCYDMÆNIDÆ.

Microstemma grossa Lec. H. E. T. rare.

Motschulskii Lec. common.

Scydmænus magister Lec. common.

fossiger Lec. C. rare.

capillosulus Lec. common.

basalis Lec. C. H. E. rare.

divisus Schwarz, n. sp. p. 357, E. rare.

Scydmaenus analis Lec. E. very rare.

brevicornis Say, S. E. very rare.

pyramidalis Lec. H. E. two specimens.

clavipes Say, C. H. E. not rare.

fatuus Lec. E. rare.

five undescribed species.

Chevrolatia amœna Lec. T. one specimen under old leaves.

CORYLOPHIDÆ.

Rhyphobius marinus Lec. common under old leaves.

Orthoperus glaber Lec. common on grasses and shrubs.

Corylophus marginicollis Lec. common.

Sericoderus subtilis Lec. common.

Sacium lunatum Lec. E. very rare.

mollinum Schwarz, n. sp. p. 356, T. E. common, lives on the yellow pine.

splendens Schwarz, n. sp. p. 358, not rare, lives on dead leaves of the yellow pine.

SCAPHIDIIDÆ.

Cyparium flavipes Lec. E. T. two specimens.

Scaphisoma convexum Say, E. T. very rare.

punctulatum Lec. E. not rare.

terminatum Melsh. E. common.

pusillum Lec. E. T. not rare.

n. sp. E. rare.

Toxidium gammaroides Lec. E. rare.

compressum Zimm.*

LATHRIDIIDÆ.

Corticaria deleta Mann. common.

pumila Mels. common.

picta Lec. common.

simplex Lec. T. very rare.

three undescribed species.

DERMESTIDÆ.

Dermestes nubilis Say, common.

elongatus Lec. H. one specimen.

cadaverinus Fabr.* Southern Florida.

maculatus DeG. E. T. rare.

Cryptorhopalum ruficorne Lec. NS. E. rare.

hæmorrhoidale Lec.* Northern Florida.

Orphilus glabratus Er. *race ater* Er. T. one specimen.

ENDOMYCHIDÆ.

Epipocus punctatus Lec. T. E. rare, lives under old pine bark.

Stenotarsus hispidus Hbst. E. one specimen.

Rhymbus Ulkei Cr. E. rare, lives on fungus, which grows on dead branches.
Anamorphus pusillus † Zimm. ms. E. rare with the preceding.^a

MYCETOPHAGIDÆ.

Litargus tetraspilotus Lec. NS. rare, beaten from pine trees.
 sexpunctatus Say, E. not rare.
 infulatus Lec. E. rare.
 nebulosus Lec. *var.*? common under old leaves.
Typhæa fumata Linn. common.

SPHINDIDÆ.

Sphindus americanus Lec. F. H. E. not rare.

CIOIDÆ.

Cis creberrinus Mell. E. rare.
 eight unnamed species.
Ennearthron two unnamed species.

EROTYLIDÆ.

Languria discoidea Lec. not rare, lives on a species of *Carduus*.
 marginipennis Schwarz, n. sp. p. 357, C. T. E. very rare.
Megalodacne fasciata Fab. E. rare.
 heros Say, E. rare.
Ischyrys 4-punctatus Oliv. E. not rare.
 nigrans Cr.*
Cyrtotriplax angulata Say, B. E. not rare.
 unicolor Say, B. rare.
 affinis Lec. B. E. not rare.
Triplax thoracica Say, E. common.

CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ.

Loberus impressus Lec. C. H. E. rare.
Cryptophagus sp. T. one specimen.
Tomarus hirtellus Schwarz, n. sp. p. 358, common under old leaves.
Marginus rudis Lec. H. E. T. not rare under oak bark.
Silvanus advena Waltl, common.
 surinamensis Linn. E. rare.
 bidentatus Fabr. common.
 rectus Lec. common under old leaves.
 quadricollis Guér. rare under oak bark.
Nausibius dentatus Mels. L. rare under old oak bark.
 repandus Lec. T. very rare under oak bark.

^a I have not described this genus, as its affinities are not yet clearly made out. It is a small rounded testaceous hairy insect, having somewhat the aspect of *Rhymbus*, but without prothoracic lines; the tarsi are not dilated. The specimens at my disposal are not sufficient for a thorough investigation. Lec.

CUCUJIDÆ.

Catogenus rufus Fabr. not rare.

Lathropus pictus Schwarz, n. sp. p. 358, H. very rare, under old bark of *Quercus virens*.

Læmophloeus biguttatus Say, H. E. T. rare.

fasciatus Mels. E. T. not rare.

chamæropis Schwarz, n. sp. p. 359, E. very rare.

modestus Say, common.

two unnamed species.

Nemicelus marginipennis Lec. common on *Chamærops palmetto*, also attracted by the light.

microphthalmus Schwarz, n. sp. p. 360, T. E. two specimens.

COLYDIDÆ.

Ditoma carinata Lec. T. E. two specimens.

4-guttata Say, common.

Synchita granulata Say, common.

nigripennis Lec. E. T. rare.

Cicones lineaticollis Horn, n. sp. C. E. two specimens; (will be described in a subsequent paper).

Lasconotus pusillus Lec. P. T. common, under pine bark in the galleries of *Scolytidæ*.

referendarius Zimm. T. not rare with the preceding.

Aulonium ferrugineum Lec. T. rare under pine bark.

Colydium lineola Say, C. H. E. rare under oak and hickory bark.

Eulachus carinatus Lec. E. very rare in cut down palmetto trees.

Nematidium mustela Pascoe, C. E. very rare under hickory bark.

Sosylus costatus Lec. C. E. very rare with the preceding.

Endectus hæmatodes Fab. common under old pine bark.

reflexus Say, T. very rare with the preceding.

Philothermus puberulus Schwarz, n. sp. p. 361, common under old pine bark.

MONOTOMIDÆ.

Bactridium striolatum Reitter, E. T. very rare.

Europs pallipennis Lec. E. T. very rare in rotten oranges.

Monotoma producta Lec. K. very rare under pine bark.

Monotoma americanum Aubé, E. rare under old leaves.

Smicrips palmicola Lec. n.g. and sp. p. 399, common in fermenting juice of palmetto trees, in rotten oranges, &c.; found also at Savannah, Ga.

TROGOSITIDÆ.

Nemosoma cylindricum Lec. T. rare, beaten from dead pine leaves.

Trogosita virescens Fabr. E. T. not rare with the preceding.

Alindria cylindrica Serv. S. T. very rare under pine bark.

Tenebrioides cucujiformis Horn C. rare.

castanea Mels. E. T. not rare.

semicylindrica Horn E. rare.

NITIDULIDÆ.

- Colastus maculatus** Er. E. one specimen.
 morio Er. E. rare in the fermenting juice of palmetto trees.
 semitectus Say, E. one specimen.
 unicolor Say, T. not rare on pine trees.
 truncatus Rand. common.
- Conotelus obscurus** Er. C. not rare in the blossoms of *Convolvulus*.
Brachypeplus glaber Lec. n. sp. p. 398, E. two specimens.
Carpophilus ferrugineus Murr. H. E. rare.
 pallipennis Say, common in the blossoms of *Cactus*.
 ferrugineus Murr. common.
 melanopterus Er.* on *Yucca gloriosa*.
 luridus Murr. E. T. not rare.
- Epuræa labilis** Er.? C. E. not rare.
 luteola Er. common.
- Prometopia 6-maculata** Say, E. rare.
Lobiopa undulata Say, L. rare.
Omosita colon Linn. common.
Stelidota geminata Say, C. E. rare.
 8-maculata Say, E. very rare.
 strigosa Schoenh. not rare.
- Amphicrossus ciliatus** Ol. E. not rare.
Pallodes silaceus Er. E. common in fungi.
Cybocephalus nigrutilus Lec. T. one specimen.
Ips sanguinolentus Ol.*

PHALACRIDÆ.

- Phalacrus politus** Melsh. NS. E. T. rare.
 pumilio Lec.? E. one specimen.
 n. sp. common.
- Olibrus bicolor** Gyllh. E. K. T. rare.
 rubens Lec. H. E. very rare.
 princeps Schwarz, n. sp. p. 361, NS. E. two specimens.
 consimilis Melsh. common.
 nitidus Melsh. common.
 pusillus Lec. common.
 several unnamed and undescribed species.
- Litochrus pulchellus** Lec. rare on oak shrubs.

COCCINELLIDÆ.

- Megilla maculata** DeG. *var* common.
Coccinella affinis Rand *var*. T. very rare on willows.
Cycloneda sanguinea Linn. common.
Psyllobora nana Muls. common on oak shrubs.
Chilocorus bivulnerus Muls. E. C. rare.
Exochomus tripustulatus DeG. NS. E. rare.
 marginipennis Lec. E. common, lives on the cypress.
 contristatus Muls. common on oak shrubs.

Brachyacantha dentipes Fab. T. rare.

querceti Schwarz, n. sp. p. 362, common on oak shrubs.

Hyperaspis fimbriolata Melsh. C. one specimen.

proba Say, very rare.

bigeminata Rand. H. E. not rare.

paludicola Schwarz, n. sp. p. 362, common on swampy meadows.

two undescribed species.

Hyperaspidius militaris Lec. rare on oak shrubs.

Scymnus balteatus Lec. n. sp. p. 399, S. two specimens.

quadritæniatus Lec. n. sp. p. 400, E. C. rare on oak shrubs.

bioculatus Muls. H. NS. very rare.

xanthaspis Muls. NS. T. rare.

terminatus Say, common.

ochroderus Muls. not rare.

cervicalis Muls. common.

several undescribed species.

Cephaloscymnus Zimmermanni Cr. E. very rare

Pentilia misella Lec. n. sp. p. 400, T. rare.

ovalis Lec. n. sp. p. 400, E. H. rare.

Cœneis pallida Lec. n. sp. p. 400, Sand Point, rare.

pusilla Lec. S. very rare.

BYRRHIDÆ.

Limnichus obscurus Lec. E. common.

ater Lec. E. common.

nitidulus Lec. E. very rare.

ovatus Lec. common.

PARNIDÆ.

Pelonomus obscurus Lec. E. common.

Stenelmis bicarinatus Lec. T. one specimen.

HETEROCERIDÆ.

Heterocerus collaris Kw. E. not rare.

two unnamed species.

HISTERIDÆ.

Hololepta quadridentata Fab. common, lives in *Chamærops palmetto*.

Hister lævipes Germ. C. H. rare.

cœnosus Er. Northern Florida, common.

abbreviatus Fab. common.

depurator Say, common.

incertus Mars. E. T. very rare.

indistinctus Say, H. one specimen.

americanus Payk. E. T. common.

subrotundus Say, K. one specimen.

- (*Platysoma*) *carolinus* Payk. common.
 parallelus Say, T. not rare.
 cylindricus Payk. T. under pine bark, not rare.
 attenuatus Lec. T. one specimen.
- Epiurus regularis* Beauv. P. E. S. common under old leaves.
 pulicarius Er. common under bark.
 brunnipennis Mars. H. E. T. common under old leaves.
- Paromalus seminum* P. E. rare under pine bark.
- Tribalus americanus* Lec. T. rare under old pine bark.
- Saprinus Floridæ* Horn, E. one specimen.
 pensylvanicus Payk. common.
 assimilis Payk. C. H. E. common.
 cubæcola Mars.*
 conformis Lec. E. one specimen.
 placidus Er. E. T. rare.
 neglectus Mars. H. K. one specimen.
 sphæroides Lec. E. one specimen.
 ferrugineus Mars. common.
 dentipes Mars.* *vide* p. 401, Southern Florida.
 brasiliensis Payk.* *vide* p. 401, Southern Florida.
 permixtus Lec. n. sp. p. 401, K. not rare on the sea beach.
- Plegaderus Barbelini* Mars. P. T. rare.
 transversus Say, P. T. rare.
- Bacanius misellus* Lec. P. E. rare.
 punctiformis Lec. common.
- Acritus exiguus* Er. P. very rare.
 Floridæ Mars.*
 salinus Lec. n. sp. p. 402, K. not rare on the sea beach.
- Æletes simplex* Lec. E. rare in *Chamærops palmetto*.

LUCANIDÆ.

- Passalus cornutus* Fabr. common.

SCARABÆIDÆ.

- Canthon nigricornis* Say, not rare.
 probus Germ. E. one specimen.
 depressipennis Lec. T. rare.
 viridis Beauv. E. rare.
 hudsonias Forst. common.
- Deltachilum gibbosum* Fabr. C. S. E. rare.
- Chœridium Lecontei* Harold, C. E. not rare.
- Copris anaglypticus* Say, common.
 minutus Drury, common.
- Phanæus carnifex* Linn. common.
 nigrocyanus McL. common.
- Onthophagus Hecate* Panz. common.

- Onthophagus Janus** *var. Orpheus* Panz. E. one specimen.
 tuberculifrons Harold, common.
 pennsylvanicus Harold, T. rare.
- Aphodius crassulus** Horn.*
 ruricola Melsh. C. not rare.
 lividus Oliv. C. very rare.
 vestiarius Horn, common.
 rubeolus Beauv. common.
 one new species.*
- Atænius imbricatus** Melsh. common.
 sculptilis Harold, E. one specimen.
 alternatus Melsh. common.
 gracilis Melsh. common.
 ovatus Horn, E. very rare.
 stercorator Fab. common.
 abditus Hald. C. H. E. not rare.
 cylindrus Horn, common.
- Euparia castanea** Serv. F. one specimen among ants.
- Psammodius bidens** Horn, C. NS. K. T. rare on the sea beach.
- Ochodæus frontalis** Lec. E. one specimen.
- Bradycinetus ferrugineus** Beauv. E. two specimens.
- Bolboceras Lazarus** Fabr. H. E. K. not rare, attracted by the light.
- Odontæus filicornis** Say, E. one specimen.
- Geotrupes splendidus** Fabr. *var.?* E. only a fragment of one elytron found.
 chalybæus Lec. n. sp. p. 402, T. one fragmentary specimen.
- Acanthocerus æneus** McLeay, E. rare, beaten from dead vines.
- Clœotus aphodioides** Ill. E. rare.
 globosus Say, E. rare.
- Trox scabrosus** Beauv. not rare.
 suberosus Fabr. common.
 terrestris Say, not rare.
- Hoplia mucorea** Germ. S. one specimen in February.
- Serica vespertina** Schh. H. T. rare in February and April.
- Hypotrichia spissipes** Lec.*
- Diplotaxis subcostata** Blanch. K. one specimen in June.
 bidentata Lec. E. K. T. common in March and April.
 languida Lec. n. sp. p. 403, T. common in April, on oak trees,
 at night.
- Lachnosterna latifrons** Lec. E. K. not rare in May and June.
 cerasina Lec. C. one specimen in April.
 glaberrima Lec. C. rare in April.
 micans Kn. T. common in April.
 fraterna Harr. E. very rare in May.
 tristis Fabr. H. very rare in March.
 four undescribed species.
- Polyphylla occidentalis** Linn. T. rare on young pine trees in April.

- Anomala varians** Fabr. common.
 minuta Burm. C. S. E. rare.
 marginata Fabr. C. E. T. not rare in May and June.
 semilivida Lec. n. sp. p. 403, C. T. common in March and April
 in the pine woods; flies shortly before sunset.
- Strigoderma pygmæa** Fabr. T. common in April.
 exigua Schwarz, n. sp. p. 362, Sumter Co. very rare in May.
- Pelidnota punctata** Linn. E. common in May.
- Cyclocephala immaculata** Burm. common.
 puberula Lec. T. very rare.
- Chalepus trachypygius** Burm. common.
- Ligyris gibbosus** DeG. C. common.
- Aphonus castaneus** Melsh. C. E. rare.
- Polymœchus brevipes** Lec. E. rare.
- Strategus Antæus** Fabr. not rare.
 splendens Beauv. T. very rare.
- Dynastes Tityus** Linn. E. rare.
- Phileurus truncatus** Beauv. E. one specimen in June.
 valgus Fabr. T. E. rare.
- Euryomia melancholica** Grav. common.
 inda Linn. rare.
 fulgida Fabr. *var.* E. common.
- Cremastochilus Harrisii** Kby. C. L. T. rare.
 squamulosus Lec.*
- Gnorimus maculosus** Kn. K. one specimen.
- Trichius piger** Fabr. common.
 texanus Horn.*
 viridulus Fab. E. rare.
 delta Forst. E. NS. common.

BUPRESTIDÆ.

- Chalcophora virginiensis** Drury, S. T. rare.
 georgiana Lec.*
- Dicerca obscura** Fab. common.
- Buprestis rufipes** Ol. E. not rare in oak trees.
 lineata Fab. C. T. rare.
- Anthaxia viridicornis** Say, *var.?* T. two specimens.
 quercata Fabr. T. one specimen.
 flavimana Gory, T. one specimen.
- Chrysobothris femorata** Lec. common.
 floricola Gory, T. rare.
 dentipes Germ. common.
 chrysoela Ill. H. E. A. very rare.
 one unnamed species (*femorata var.?*)
- Actenodes auronotata** Lap. C. one specimen in April.
 calcarata Chevr. E. very rare in June.

- Acmæodera pulchella** Hbst. not rare.
 culta Web. T. rare.
Rhæboscelis tenuis Lec. E. K. very rare.
Agrilus ruficollis Fabr. C. T. not rare.
 vittaticollis Rand. E. one specimen.
 floridanus Cr. T. rare.
 imbellis Cr. T. NS. not rare.
Taphrocera puncticollis Schwarz, n. sp. p. 363, C. K. T. very rare.
 gracilis Say, common.
 agriloides Cr. H. very rare.
 lævicollis Lec. n. sp. p. 403, E. one specimen.
Brachys ovata Web. common.
 fascifera Schwarz, n. sp. p. 363, not rare on *Quercus virens*.
 tesselata Fabr. T. very rare.
Pachyscelus cæruleus Schwarz, n. sp. p. 364, common.

THROSCIDÆ.

- Throscus constrictor** Say, T. one specimen.
 punctatus Bonv. T. rare.
 two undescribed species.
Drapetes geminatus Say, E. very rare.
 4-pustulatus Bonv. T. very rare under old pine bark.
 rubricollis Lec. E. NS. T. rare on blossoms of *Chamærops palmetto*.

ELATERIDÆ.

- Deltametopus amnicornis** Say, E.
Fornax badius Mels. E. one specimen.
 bicolor Mels. E. one specimen.
 molestus Bouv. E. one specimen.
Dromæolus striatus Lec. K. one specimen.
Microrhagus mucidus Bonv. E. very rare.
Nematodes punctatus Lec. n. sp. E. p. 404, E. one specimen.
Anelastes Drurii Kby. common in the pine woods.
Agrypnus Sallei Lec. L. T. rare.
Adelocera marmorata Say, E. very rare.
 avita Say, E. very rare in decaying oak trees.
Lacon rectangularis Say, common.
Alaus oculatus Linn. common.
 myops Fabr. not rare.
Hemirhipus fascicularis Fab. E. one specimen.
Cardiophorus cardisce Say? NS. H. very rare on the sea beach.
 Dejeanii Lec. F. K. very rare.
 gagates Er. H. S. not rare.
 Floridæ Cand. NS. E. very rare.
 one undescribed species.

Horistonotus Uhlerii Horn, NS. rare.

Esthesopus bicolor Horn, E. very rare, lives in decaying oak logs.

Elatér fuscatus Melsh. E. T. very rare under pine bark.

one unnamed species.

Drasterius elegans Fabr. H. E. very rare.

Megapenthes Sturmii Germ. E. one specimen.

Anchastus longulus Lec. n. sp. p. 404, C. E. not rare.

binus Say, E. very rare.

fuscus Lec. n. sp. p. 404, E. very rare.

asper Lec. n. sp. p. 404, E. not rare.

Monocrepidius lividus DeG. common.

suturalis Lec. E. T. very rare.

lepidus Lec. C. T. rare.

vespertinus Fabr. C. NS. E. not rare.

auritus Hbst. C. rare.

bellus Say, common.

blandulus Lec. C. S. T. rare.

Dicrepidius ramicornis Beauv. T. one specimen under old pine bark.

Orthostethus infuscatus Germ. E. rare.

Crigmus hepaticus Germ. K. E. not rare on sugared trees and attracted by the light.

Glyphonyx recticollis Say, common.

testaceus Melsh. common.

Melanotus clandestinus Er. common.

communis Gyll. common.

parumpunctatus Mels. not rare.

dubius Lec. H. common.

tenellus Er. H. T. rare.

three unnamed species.

Pityobius anguinus Lec. S. E. two specimens.

Athous debilis Lec. n. sp. p. 405, L. one specimen.

cucullatus Say. common.

Sericosomus silaceus Say, H. rare.

Pyrophorus physoderus Germ. NS. E. K. not rare in June.

Anachilus mandibularis Lec.* Middle Florida.

Cebrio bicolor S. E. Orange County, rare.

RHIPICERIDÆ.

Zenoa picea Beauv. E. very rare.

Sandalus petrophya Kn. C. T. rare.

DASYLLIDÆ.

Cyphon punctatus Lec. A. rare.

modestes Lec. common.

impressus Lec. n. sp. p. 405, T. E. rare, on swampy meadows.

Ptilodactyla sericollis Say, common.

elaterina Guér. common.

LAMPYRIDÆ.

- Lycus lateralis** Mels. C. E. rare.
Calopterus typicum Newm. E. T. rare.
Cænia basalis Lec. E. rare.
Eros trilineatus Mels. not rare.
 modestus Say, common.
 canaliculatus Say, common.
 two undetermined species.
Lucidota atra Fabr. E. one specimen.
 luteicollis Lec. n. sp. p. 405, T. Sumter and Orange Cos., rare.
Photinus minutus Lec. common.
 angulatus Say, C. T. rare.
 ecostatus Lec.* n. sp. 406, Key West.
 lucifer Melsh. H. C. rare.
 nitidiventris Lec. n. sp. p. 406, E. C. very rare.
 consanguineus Lec. common.
 lineellus Lec. common.
 collustrans Lec. n. sp. p. 407, T. E. one specimen.
 umbratus Lec. n. sp. p. 407, B. C. T. H. rare.
Photuris pensylvanica DeG. common.
 frontalis Lec. H. not rare.
Phengodes plumosa Oliv. H. very rare.

TELEPHORIDÆ.

- Chauliognathus marginatus** Fabr. common.
Podabrus rugosulus Lec. T. rare.
Telephorus imbecillis Lec. *var.?* T. very rare.
 n. sp. E. rare.
(*Polemius*) **incisus** Lec. C. E. not rare.
 two undescribed species.
Lobetus abdominalis Lec. common on swampy meadows in June.
Malthinus difficilis Lec. T. one specimen.

MALACHIIDÆ.

- Collops nigriceps** Say, common.
Tennopsophus bimaculatus Horn, common.
 impressus Schwarz, n. sp. p. 364, A. rare in June.
Pseudebæus apicalis Say, E. T. very rare.
Attalus morulus Lec. Baldwin, rare.
 circumscripatus Say, common.
 scincetus Say, rare.

CLERIDÆ.

- Priocera castanea** Newm. C. T. rare under pine bark.
Trichodes apivorus Germ. E. T. rare.

- Clerus** *rosmarus* Say, T. very rare.
 lunatus Spin. C. H. T. rare.
 ichneumoneus Fabr. H. very rare.
 thoracicus Oliv. H. T. rare.
Hydnocera *rufipes* Newm. T. two specimens on oak shrubs.
 suturalis Klug. E. one specimen.
 ægra Newm. rare on swampy meadows.
Chariessa *pilosa* Forst. C. E. T. rare.
Cregya *vetusta* Spin. E. very rare.
 oculata Say, T. one specimen.
Orthopleura *damicornis* Fabr. C. H. E. rare.
Corynetes *rufipes* Fabr. H. E. rare.

PTINIDÆ.

- Mezium** *americanum* Lap. T. one specimen.
Ernobius *granulatus* Lec. T. not rare on pine trees.
Ozognathus *floridanus* Lec. n. sp. p. 408, T. two specimens.
Nicobium *hirtum* Ill. A. one specimen.
Trypophytus *sericeus* Say, E. one specimen.
Petalium *bistriatum* Say, common.
Eupactus *viticola* Schwarz, n. sp. p. 335, E. rare in June.
Catorama *punctulata* Lec. n. sp. p. 409, T. very rare.
 holosericea Lec. n. sp. p. 409, E. rare, beaten from dead vines.
 minuta Lec. n. sp. p. 409, E. rare, beaten from dead vines.
Hemiptychus *gravis* C. E. T. rare, on oak shrubs.
 debilis Lec. n. sp. p. 408, E. very rare on oak shrubs.
 similis Lec. n. sp. p. 408, T. rare on oak shrubs.
 puberulus Lec. n. sp. C. rare on oak shrubs.
 abbreviatus Lec. n. sp. p. 408, C. rare on oak shrubs.
 auctus Lec. n. sp. p. 409, C. rare on oak shrubs.
 nigritulus Lec. H. T. rare on oak shrubs.
Dorcatoma *granum* Lec. n. sp. p. 411, E. very rare on old twigs.
Cænocara *oculata* Say, common.
 lateralis Lec. n. sp. p. 411, E. two specimens.
Byrrhodes *setosus* Lec. n. g. and sp. p. 413, C. one specimen.
Tetrapriocera *Schwarzi* Horn, n. g. and sp. C. very rare, two specimens.
Sinoxylon *basilare* Say, E. rare.
Bostrychus *bicornis* Web. E. rare.
Amphicerus *bicaudatus* Say, H. rare.
Dinoderus *porcatus* Lec. T. rare on pine trees.

SPONDYLIDÆ.

- Scaphinus** *sphæricollis* Lec. Lake Altapopka, one specimen.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

- Mallodon** *dasytomus* Say, E. not rare.
 melanopus Linn. E. K. not rare in June, lives in the roots of oak shrubs.

- Sternodotes damicornis** Linn.* Southern Florida.
Derobrachus brevicollis Hald. Polk County, one specimen.
Orthosoma brunneum Forst. E. one specimen.
Prionus pocularis Dalm. common.
 imbricornis Linn. not rare.
Elateropsis fuliginosus Fabr.* Southern Florida.
Criocephalus nubilus Lec. T. very rare.
Smodicum cucujiforme Say, E. under oak bark.
Ceme rigida Say, H. rare, attracted by the light.
Chion cinctus Drury, H. C. not rare.
Eburia 4-geminata Say, E. not rare in June on sugared trees.
 stigma Ol. C. one specimen.
Elaphidion simplicicolle Hald. E. very rare.
 atomarium Dr. C. E. not rare.
 irroratum Fab.* St. Augustine.
 mucronatum Fab. E. C. not rare.
 incertum Newm. E. C. rare.
 tectum Lec. n. sp. p. 413, NS.; K. two ♂ specimens beaten from
 dead palmetto leaves.
 inermis Newm. not rare.
 parallellum Newm. H. S. rare.
 pumilum Newm. H. one specimen.
 subpubescens Lec. T. one specimen.
 unicolor Rand. E. very rare.
 mœstum Lec. E. very rare.
Plectromerus dentipes Oliv. T. one specimen.
Curius dentatus Newm. E. very rare.
Phyton pallidum Say, E. very rare.
Ancylocera bicolor Oliv.*
Pteroplatus floridanus Lec. H. one specimen on oak shrubs.
Callichroma melancholicum Chevr.* Southern Florida.
Stenosphenus notatus Oliv. E. one specimen.
Xylotrechus colonus Fab. E. not rare.
Neoclytus scutellaris Oliv. E. very rare.
 luscus Fab. E. rare.
Zagymnus clerinus Lec. H. E. T. very rare, lives in the stems of dry pal-
 metto leaves.
Distenia undata Oliv. E. one specimen.
Strangalia luteicornis Fabr. E. not rare.
 strigosa Newm. rare.
Typocerus badius Newm.*
 velutinus Ol. *var.* E. rare.
 zebratus Fabr. C. S. rare.
 sinuatus Newm. H. T. rare.
Euryptera lateralis Oliv. T. E. very rare.
Monohammus titillator Oliv. E. T. rare.

- Dorcaschema alternatum** Say, E. one specimen.
Goes tigrina DeG. E. rare.
Acanthoderes 4-gibbus Say, E. common.
 decipiens Hald. E. common.
Leptostylus aculifer Say, E. rare.
 transversatus Chev. C. E. not rare on dead branches.
 arcuatus Lec. n. sp. p. 414, T. rare.
 biustus Lec. E. rare.
 planidorsus Lec. E. rare.
 perplexus Hald. C. two specimens.
 collaris Hald. E. not rare.
Sternidius cinereus Lec. K. one specimen.
Liopus signatus Lec. E. rare.
Lepturges symmetricus Hald. E. rare.
Graphisurus fasciatus DeG. E. rare.
Acanthocinus obsoletus Oliv. T. rare.
 nodosus Fabr. T. one specimen.
Eupogonius tomentosus Hald. T. not rare on dead pine leaves.
Zaplous Hubbaridi Lec. n. g. and sp. p. 415. E. not rare on old vines.
Lypsimena fuscata Lec. H. C. very rare.
Ataxia crypta Say, C. rare.
Hippopsis lemniscata Fabr. not rare.
Spalacopsis stolata Newm. E. B. two specimens.
 suffusa Newm. A. not rare on swampy meadows in June.
Mecas femoralis Hald. C. Sumpter County, rare.
Oberea ocellata Hald. *var. discoidea* Lec. E. rare.
 gracilis Hald. T. one specimen.
Tetraopes canteriator Drap. E. T. rare.
Amphionycha ardens Lec. B. one specimen.
Thia pusilla Newm. C. one specimen.

BRUCHIDÆ.

- Caryoborus arthriticus** Fabr. not rare, lives on dead palmetto leaves; the larva in the seeds of the same tree.
Bruchus scutellaris Fab. E. rare.
 4-maculatus Fab. E. rare.
 cruentatus Horn, T. rare.
 Floridæ Horn, E. not rare, lives in the pods of a vicia.
 alboscutellatus Horn, E. rare.
 distinguendus Horn, T. rare.
 musculus Say, Orange County, rare.
 seminulum Horn, common.
 one unnamed species.

CHRYSOMELIDÆ.

- Donacia lucida** Lac. E. one specimen.
 piscatrix Lac. common.

Donacia rugosa Lec. n. sp. p. 415. E. rare.

Lema cornuta Fabr. C. NS. rare.

brunnicollis Lac. F. on a species of *Carduus*.

maculicollis Lac. A. not rare.

Solani Fabr. E. not rare on a species of *Solanum*.

conjuncta Lac. E. rare.

trilineata Oliv. C. E. A. rare.

Anomœa laticlavata Forst. C. E. K. not rare on oak shrubs.

Coscinoptera dominicana Fabr. H. T. very rare.

Chlamys plicata Fabr. common.

foveolata Kn. T. rare.

Exema gibber Oliv. common.

Monachus saponatus Fab. common.

auritus Hald. C. H. E. rare.

thoracicus Cr. K. T. very rare.

Cryptocephalus formosus *var. luteipennis* Mels. H. T. rare.

litturatus Fabr. common.

var. lativittis Germ. common.

venustus Fabr. common.

ornatus Fabr. common.

guttulatus Oliv. C. very rare.

badius Suffr. E. not rare.

incertus Oliv. C. S. A. T. rare.

bivius Newm. E. T. very rare on oak shrubs.

notatus var. fulvipennis Hald. C. T. rare.

distinctus Hald. H. C. T. rare.

auratus Fabr. *var.?* H. C., not rare.

atomus Suffr. common.

pumilus Hald. not rare on willows.

three undescribed species.

Griburius larvatus Newm. not rare.

Pachybrachys carbonarius Hald. NS. T. rare.

trinotatus Melsh. not rare.

atomarius Melsh. *var.?* C. H. E. not rare.

tridens Mels. E. A. T. not rare.

sobrinus Hald. E. rare.

limbatus Newm. rare.

litigiosus Suffr. B. one specimen.

pallidipennis Suffr. T. common.

hepaticus Mels. NS. K. T. rare.

Heteraspis marcassita Germ. *var.?* H. NS. T. not rare.

curtipennis Melsh. common.

Myochrous denticollis Say, common.

Paria sexnotata Say, and *var.* common.

aterrima Oliv. common.

Metachroma maculipenne Schwarz, n. sp. p. 366, C. E. not rare.

- Metachroma quercatum** Fabr. common.
 marginale Cr. common.
 floridanum Cr. C. NS. E. K. not rare.
 pallidum Say, E. L. rare.
 laevicolle Cr. E. A. two specimens.
 pellucidum Cr. common.
- Colaspis favosa** Say, common.
 brunnea Fabr. common.
 var. costipennis Dej. not rare.
 prætexta Say, not rare.
- Chrysomela similis** Rog. *var.* C. E. A. not rare.
 Cephalanthi Schwarz, n. sp. p. 366, C. L. T. very rare, lives
 on the button bush.
 multiguttis Stal. E. T. rare.
- Lina scripta** Fabr. E. T. common on willows.
 viridis Mels. *var.?* E. T. rare.
- Cerotoma caminea** Fabr. K. one specimen.
- Diabrotica 12-punctata** Oliv. not rare.
 vittata Fabr. E. rare.
 vincta Lec. n. sp. p. 416, C. T. Orange County, very rare.
- Galeruca americana** Fabr. T. very rare.
 notulata Fabr. NS. T. not rare.
 notata Fabr. E. T. rare.
 integra Lec. common.
- Trirhabda tomentosa** Linn. C. NS. T. common.
 brevicollis Lec. E. common.
- Hypolampsis pilosa** Ill. T. very rare.
- Hamletia dimidiaticornis** Cr. A. one specimen in June.
- Edionychis gibbitarsis** Say, E. K. common.
 vians Ill. common.
 var. concinna Fabr. rare.
 thoracica Fabr. H. one specimen.
 fimbriata *var. circumcincta* Cr. K. T. rare.
 petaurista Fabr. T. very rare.
 miniata Fabr. common.
 6-maculata Ill. E. rare.
 quercata Fabr. *var.* B. E. common.
 var. suturalis Fabr. H. E. T. rare.
 scalaris Melsh. E. not rare.
 indigoptera Lec. n. sp. p. 416, T. two specimens.
- Disonycha punctigera** Lec. not rare.
 pensylvanica Ill. common.
 abbreviata Melsh. C. A. E. rare.
 collaris Fabr. common.
- Graptodera chalybea** Ill. E. T. rare.
 exapta Say, common.

- Graptodera rufa** Linn. common.
 two unnamed species.
- Longitarsus** numerous unnamed species.
- Batophila spuria** Lec. E. rare.
cerina Lec. T. very rare.
- Aphthona picta** Say, H. E. T. rare.
- Systema frontalis** Fabr. E. L. K. not rare.
pallipes Schwarz, n. sp. p. 367, common on swampy meadows in May and June.
elongata Fabr. E. not rare.
- Haltica Burgessi** Cr.* Key West.
- Crepidodera Helxines** Linn. T. rare.
atriventris Melsh. E. T. rare.
- Epitrix brevis** Schwarz, n. sp. p. 367, C. E. rare.
lobata Cr. NS. rare.
hirtipennis Melsh. C. H. E. not rare.
- Mantura floridana** Cr.*
- Cerataltica insolita** Melsh. C. very rare.
- Chætocnemis crenulata** Crotch, (*vide* p. 368), Sumter County, very rare.
pinguis Lec. n. sp. p. 417, NS. E. rare.
denticulata Ill. E. K. rare.
alutacea Cr. common on swampy meadows.
parcepunctata Cr. common.
confinis Cr. E. L. T. not rare.
pulicaria Cr. E. A. not rare.
quadricollis Schwarz, n. sp. 368, E. NS. common.
obesula Lec. n. sp. p. 418, A. B. rare.
- Psylliodes lacustris** Lec. H. E. K. rare.
- Argopistes scyrtoides** Lec. n. sp. p. 416.*
- Blepharida rhois** Forst. common.
- Stenispa metallica** Fabr. E. T. not rare.
- Odontota scapularis** Oliv. T. one specimen.
notata Oliv. E. C. L. rare.
bicolor Oliv. E. A. T. rare.
rubra Web. H. E. T. rare.
rosea Web. L. E. rare.
- Charistena nigrita** Oliv.*
Ariadne Newm. A. K. rare.
- Microrhopala floridana** Schwarz, n. sp. p. 369, T. NS. E. Sumter Co. rare.
Erebus Newm. common on *Solidago*.
porcata Melsh. E. T. very rare.
- Porphyraspis cyanea** Say, common on the leaves of *Chamærops serrulata*.
- Chelymorpha cassidea** Fabr. H. K. T. rare.
- Coptocycla aurichalcea** Fabr. not rare.
guttata Oliv. K. rare.
 one undescribed? species.

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

Epitragus acutus Lec.* Southern Florida.

tomentosus Lec. common on oak and pine trees.

Schœnicus puberulus Lec. T. rare on oak trees at night time.

Branchus floridanus Lec. Middle Florida on Atlantic seashore, very rare.

Polypleurus perforatus Germ. E. Orange County, very rare.

nitidus Lec. not rare west of the St. John River, in the pine woods.

Nyctobates pennsylvanica DeG. common.

barbata Knoch. common.

Haplandrus ater Lec. T. rare in decaying pine logs.

Glyptotus cribratus Lec. H. K. E. rare under old bark.

Xylopinus saperdioides Oliv. common.

rufipes Say, L. very rare.

Tenebrio tenebrioides Beauv. common.

Sitophagus pallidus Say, T. one specimen under oak bark.

Opatrinus notus Say, common.

Blapstinus metallicus Fabr. common.

fortis Lec. n. sp. p. 420,* Southern Florida.

opacus Lec. n. sp. p. 420,* Southern Florida.

? **estriatus** Lec. n. sp. p. 420, H. C. not rare on the sea beach.

Zophobas morio Fabr.* (Occurrence very doubtful, mentioned by Dr. Horn on specimens from the Bahamas.)

Crypticus obsoletus Say, common.

Tribolium ferrugineum Fabr. rare.

Dioedus punctatus Lec. P. T. not rare.

Echocerus maxillosus Fabr. not rare.

Evoplus ferrugineus Lec. E. rare in company with *Bolitotherus bifurcus*.

Alphitobius piceus Oliv. E. rare.

Tharsus seditiosus Lec. T. not rare under old pine bark.

Uloa mentalis Horn, E. H. rare.

punctulata Lec. common under pine bark.

Anædus brunneus Ziegl. C. E. T. not rare under old leaves.

Paratenetus punctatus Sol. rare.

Prateus fuscus Lec. T. one specimen under old leaves.

Dignamptus stenochinus Lec. n. g. and sp. p. 421, E. very rare, beaten from dead vines, one specimen.

langurinus Lec. n. sp. p. 421, E. very rare.

Phaleria punctipes Lec. n. sp. p. 421, H. rare on the ocean beach.

longula Lec. H. C. K. common on the sea beach.

picipes Say, C. common on the sea beach.

Diaperis Hydni Fabr. rare.

Hoplocephala viridipennis Fabr. common.

Platydemia excavatum Say, C. E. T. rare.

cyanescens Lap. H. E. very rare.

erythrocerum Lap. common.

Platydema ruficorne Sturm. common.

flavipes Fab. common.

janus Fab. not rare.

ellipticum Fabr. common.

laevipes Hald. F. E. very rare.

micans Zimm. C. H. E. rare, lives under sticks, etc., and not on fungi as the other species.

subcostatum Lap. E. not rare.

crenatum Lec. n. sp. p. 422, H. two specimens.

Hypophileus glaber Lec. n. sp. p. 422. T. rare.

thoracicus Mels. T. very rare on dead pine leaves.

piliger Lec. n. sp. p. 422.*

Bolitotherus bifurcus Fabr. T. common.

Rhipidandrus paradoxus Beauv. E. rare on fungi.

Pyania opaca Solier, Southern Florida ; also in Texas and Mexico.

Helops viridimicans Horn,* T.

Strongylium anthrax Schwarz, n. sp. p. 369, E. very rare on dead oak branches.

crenatum Maeklin, E. not rare on dead branches in May and June.

simplicicolle Lec. n. sp. p. 424, E. one dead specimen.

CISTELIDÆ.

Allecula punctulata Melsh. E. rare.

nigrans Melsh. E. T. rare.

n. sp. common.

Hymenorus obscurus Say, common.

communis Lec. E. T. not rare.

dorsalis Schwarz, nov. sp. p. 370, E. T. very rare beaten from dead palmetto leaves.

densus Lec. K. NS. common on the blossoms of *Yucca* in June.

one unnamed species.

Jsomira valida Schwarz. n. sp. p. 370, E. rare under old leaves.

Cteniopus Murrayi Lec. H. T. rare.

LAGRIIDÆ.

Statira croceicollis Maeklin, E. T. very rare.

gagatina Melsh. H. E. very rare.

MONOMMIDÆ.

Hyporhagus punctulatus Thoms. H. E. T. rare, beaten from dead pine leaves.

ANTHICIDÆ.

Notoxus Pilatei Laf. not rare.

n. sp. C. Sumter County, rare.

Mecynotarsus candidus Lec. NS., one specimen on the ocean beach in June.

elegans Lec. NS. C. common on the ocean beach in April and June.

Tomoderus interruptus Laf. common.

Formicomus scitulus Lec. C. S. T. common near salt water.

Anthicus vicinus Laf. common.

difficilis Lec. C. L. rare.

fulvipes Laf. common.

pallens Lec. NS. very rare on the sea beach.

ictericus Laf. not rare.

two undescribed species.

Xylophilus Melsheimeri Lec. E. one specimen.

fasciatus Melsh. E. one specimen.

piceus Lec. E. one specimen.

basalis Lec. E. very rare.

ater Lec. H. S. E. very rare.

nubifer Lec. n. sp. p. 425. E. very rare.

impressus Lec. K. T. rare, lives on dead pine leaves.

subfasciatus Lec. E. T. very rare.

quercicola Schwarz, n. sp. p. 371. E. T. not rare.

ptinoides Schwarz, n. sp. p. 371. E. NS. very rare.

ventricosus Lec. not rare.

two undescribed species.

MELANDRYIDÆ.

Scraptia sericea Mels. T. one specimen.

Allopoda lutea Hald. C. H. T. rare on oak shrubs.

Synchroa punctata Newm. H. one specimen.

Dircæa prona Lec. n. sp. p. 426. E. very rare, lives in dead oaks.

Symphora rugosa Hald. E. not rare.

Eustrophus confinis Lec. E. not rare.

bicolor Say, common.

MORDELLIDÆ.

Anaspis rufa Say, K. one specimen.

Tomoxia inclusa Lec. E. one specimen.

Glipa hieroglyphica Schwarz, n. sp. p. 372. E. rare.

Mordella melæna Germ. K. T. rare.

scutellaris Fabr. common.

irrorata Lec. not rare.

inflammata Lec. T. E. NS. not rare, especially on palmetto blossoms; larva in decaying wood.

marginata Melsh. not rare.

lineata Melsh. T. rare.

fascifera Lec. n. sp. p. 427. K. one specimen.

Mordella triloba Say, *var.*? p. 427. E. very rare.

undulata Melsh. E. very rare.

angulata Lec. n. sp. p. 427 A. one specimen.

Glipodes helva Lec. E. T. rare, attracted by the light.

Mordellistena bicinctella Lec. E. rare.

lutea Melsh. C. E. T. not rare.

trifasciata Say, E. rare.

vapida Lec. E. one specimen.

amica Lec. E. rare.

grammica Lec. E. rare.

ustulata Lec. C. one specimen.

nigricans Melsh. common.

pustulata Melsh. common.

ambusta Lec. E. A. not rare.

fuscata Melsh. E. rare.

two unnamed species.

Rhipiphorus dimidiatus Fab.*

3-maculatus Gerst. T. Polk County, rare.

pectinatus Fabr. and *var. ventralis* Fabr. H. T. rare.

limbatus Fabr. K. Polk and Sumter Counties, rare.

Myodites Walshii Lec. E. T. very rare.

MELOIDÆ.

Macrobasis unicolor Kby. not rare.

Epicauta strigosa Schh. common.

Batesii Horn, common on swampy meadows in May and June.

lemniscata Fabr. E. common in May.

sanguinicollis Lec. Sumter County, not rare on *Schrankia uncinata*.

Zonitis longicornis Horn, T. very rare.

Nemognatha piezata Fabr. E. K. not rare.

nemorensis Hentz, T. very rare.

CEDEMERIDÆ.

Xanthochroa lateralis *var. signaticollis* Hald. E. very rare.

Oxaxis thoracica Fabr. common on palmetto blossoms.

notoxoides Fabr. not rare.

dorsalis Melsh. NS. C. not rare on the sea beach.

several unnamed species.

Probosca pleuralis Lec. B. K. rare.

RHYNCHITIDÆ.

Auletes Cassandræ Lec. C. one specimen.

Eugnamptus striatus Lec. C. H. T. rare on oak shrubs in March and April.

Rhynchites hirtus Oliv. H. E. T. not rare.

aeratus Say, rare.

Pterocolus ovatus Gyllh. H. T. rare.

ATTELABIDÆ.

Attelabus analis Ill. common.

OTIORHYNCHIDÆ.

Epicærus formidosus Boh. T. rare.

Agraphus bellicus Say, T. K. rare.

Neoptochus adspersus Boh. common on oak shrubs.

Pachnæus opalus Oliv.* Northern and Middle Florida, not rare.

distans Horn, E. K. T. not rare on pine and oak trees.

Tanymecus lacæna Hbst. rare.

Pandeletejus hiliaris Hbst. E. common.

Artipus floridanus Horn, C. H. NS. not rare.

Lachnopus floridanus Horn,* Southern Florida.

Eudiagogus pulcher Fahræus.

CURCULIONIDÆ.

Listronotus nebulosus Lec. T. E. common.

setosus Lec. T. E. not rare.

Macrops numerous unnamed species.

Pachylobius picivorus Germ. T. on pines, common.

Hylobius pales Boh. P. rare.

Hilipus squamosus Lec.*

Lixus sylvius Boh.? T. two specimens.

fossus Lec. E. not rare.

two undescribed species.

Smicronyx sp. B. E. very rare.

Phyllotrox ferrugineus Lec.*

Endalus ovalis Lec. common.

Brachybamus electus Germ. common.

Onychylis nigrirostris Boh. common.

Stenopelmus rufinasus Gyll. E. one specimen.

Bagous mammillatus Say, B. E. K. rare.

americanus Lec.*

obliquus Lec. E. not rare.

cavifrons Lec. E. T. rare.

pusillus Lec. C. one specimen.

bituberosus Lec. C. E. T. very rare.

two undescribed species.

Otidocephalus dichrous Lec. C. L. E. rare on dead palmetto leaves.

myrmex Hbst. H. C. T. rare on oak shrubs.

Anthonomus signatus Say, S. rare.

musculus Say, K. T. rare.

sulcifrons Lec. B. one specimen.

flavicornis Boh. T. E. common.

pusillus Lec. NS. rare.

elegans Lec. H. very rare on oak shrubs.

- Anthonomus Crataegi** Walsh, common.
 subfasciatus Lec. common.
- Piazorhinus pictus** Lec. E. one specimen.
- Plocetes Ulmi** Lec. E. one specimen.
- Miarus hispidulus** Lec. B. very rare.
- Notolomus bicolor** Lec. common on palmetto blossoms.
 basalis Lec. common with the preceding, but also on other plants.
- Myricæ** Lec. E. NS. very rare on a species of myrtle in June.
- Læmosaccus plagiatus** Fabr. T. rare.
- Conotrachelus retentus** Say, H. one specimen.
 seniculus Lec. E. rare.
 affinis Boh. E. rare.
 elegans Boh. C. very rare.
 ventralis Lec. n. sp. p. 428, E. one specimen.
 posticatus Boh. S. E. not rare.
 cognatus Lec. n. sp. p. 429, NS. very rare.
 pusillus Lec. n. sp. p. 429, E. one specimen.
 geminatus Lec. T. one specimen.
 infector Boh. C. T. very rare.
 coronatus Lec. n. sp. p. 430, E. two specimens.
 anaglypticus Fahrs. H. one specimen.
- Micralcinus cribratus** Lec. C. very rare.
- Rhyssematus palmaris** Say, E. rare.
- Chalcodermus spinifer** Boh. Sumter County, one specimen.
 æneus Boh. NS. E. T. not rare.
 inæquicollis Horn, *var.?* C. one specimen.
 collaris Horn, E. K. T. not rare.
- Acamptus rigidus** Lec. E. very rare.
- Acalles granosus** Lec. H. S. E. very rare.
 subhispidus Lec. p. 431. n. sp. Sumter County, one specimen.
 clavatus Say, common.
 crassulus Lec. common.
 longulus Lec. H. one specimen.
 nuchalis Lec. C. S. E. rare.
 ventrosus Lec. n. sp. p. 430. E. T. two specimens.
- Pseudomus sedentarius** Say, E. very rare on dead vines.
- Tyloderma foveolatum** Say, not rare.
 longum Lec. H. E. two specimens.
 æreum Say, common.
- Cryptorhynchus bisignatus** Say, H. E. rare.
 pumilus Boh. H. E. rare.
 obtentus Hbst. E. rare.
 helvus Lec. n. sp. p. 431. E. very rare on dead vines.
 fallax Lec. E. not rare.
 minutissimus Lec. E. not rare.

- Cryptorhynchus apiculatus** Gyll. H. E. very rare.
 oblongus Lec. E. rare.
 ferratus Say, C. H. E. common.
- Piazurus oculatus** Say, E. rare.
- Copturus nanulus** Lec. E. one specimen.
- Craponius inæqualis** Say, E. T. very rare.
- Cœliodes asper** Lec. A. one specimen.
 nebulosus Lec. C. E. T. not rare.
- Pelenomus squamosus** Lec. T. very rare.
- Cœlogaster obscurus** Lec. not rare.
- Rhinoncus longulus** Lec.*
- Aulobaris Ibis** Lec. E. B. rare.
- Baris strenua** Lec. K. T. very rare.
 nitida Lec. C. H. E. K. not rare.
 interstitialis Say, H. T. not rare on a white flowering thistle.
 ærea Boh. common.
- Pseudobaris pectoralis** Lec. NS. one specimen.
 nigrina Say, NS. not rare.
 anthracina Lec. A. K, not rare on swampy meadows.
 albilatus Lec. E. A. T. common on swampy meadows.
 T-signum Boh. common with the preceding.
- Madarus undulatus** Boh. E. very rare.
- Pachybaris porosa** Lec. NS. E. not rare, exclusively on palmetto blossoms.
- Stethobaris corpulenta** Lec. A. T. rare.
- Microcholus striatus** Lec. L. H. one specimen.
 puncticollis Lec. A. E. B. not rare on swampy meadows.
 lævicollis Lec.*
- Centrinus scutellum-album** Say, not rare.
 penicellus Hbst.*
 picumnus Hbst. NS. E. T. not rare on palmetto blossoms.
 decipiens Lec. K. two specimens.
 calvus Lec. E. one specimen.
 canus Lec. E. one specimen.
 concinus Lec. common on swampy meadows.
 confusus Boh. not rare with the preceding.
- Zygobaris nitens** Lec.* Key West.
 conspersa Lec. E. (Found also in Illinois.)
 ? **convexa** Lec. T. E. two specimens.
- Barilepton bivittatum** Lec. n. sp. p. 431,* Northern Florida.
 lineare Lec. A. Sumter County, very rare.
 cribricollis Lec. E. one specimen.
- Hormops abducens** Lec. C. one specimen.

BRENTHIDÆ.

- Eupsalis minuta** Drury, E. very rare.

CALANDRIDÆ.

Rhynchophorus cruentatus Fabr. common, lives on *Chamærops palmetto*.

Sphenophorus inæqualis Say, T. very rare.

cariosus Oliv. C. A. E. rare.

sculptilis Uhler, E. T. rare.

placidus Say, not rare.

apicalis Lec. n. sp. p. 432, T. one spec. on the sea beach.

parvulus Gyll. F. T. rare on the the sea beach.

retusus Gyll. S. one specimen.

Germari Horn, T. rare.

velutinus Lec.*

Rhodobænus 13-punctatus Ill. E. not rare.

var. **5-punctatus** Say, F. not rare on a species of thistle.

Calandra Oryzæ Fabr. common in corn.

Dryophthorus corticalis.* Northern Florida.

Dryotribus mimeticus Horn, NS. rare under boards on the lagoon beach.

Gononotus lutosus Lec. H. one specimen.

Homaloxenus dentipes Woll.* Middle Florida.

Cossonus corticola Say, common under pine bark.

impressifrons Boh.*

Macrancylus linearis Lec. C. not rare under boards on the ocean beach.

Caulophilus latinasus Say, E. rare beaten from dead twigs.

Mesites rufipennis Lec. n. sp. p. 432, NS. one specimen on the beach.

Wollastonia quercicola Boh. NS. E. very rare.

Amaurorhinus nitens Horn, E. not rare on dead twigs.

Stenoscelis brevis Boh.*

SCOLYTIDÆ.

Platypus flavicornis F. P. E. under pine bark, also attracted by the light.

quadridentatus Oliv. E. one specimen.

compositus Say, E. not rare.

Monarthrum fasciatum Say, E. one specimen.

mali Fitch, S. E. rare.

Pityophthorus materiarius Fitch. T. rare.

pulicarius Zimm. K. T. not rare on pine trees.

obliquus Lec. n. sp. p. 432, E. one specimen.

seriatus Lec. n. sp. p. 433, T. one specimen on pine trees.

Hypothenemus hispidulus Lec. H. E. rare.

dissimilis Zimm. E. T. rare.

Xyleborus fuscatus Eichh. E. T. common.

biographus Lec. E. K. not rare.

xylographus Zimm. E. one specimen.

pubescens Zimm. common.

cælatus Zimm. K. T. common under pine bark.

Cryphalus miles Lec. n. sp. p. 433, T. rare on dead pine leaves.

Tomicus calligraphus Germ. P. T. common.

cacographus Lec. T. common.

avulsus Eichh. E. K. T. not rare.

Micracis nanula Lec. H. very rare.

Cnesinus strigicollis Lec. E. one specimen.

Dendroctonus terebrans Oliv. T. rare.

Hylastes porculus Er. E. rare.

tenuis Zimm. C. one specimen.

exilis Chap. E. B. T. rare.

ANTHRIBIDÆ.

Ischnocerus infuscatus Fahrs. E. rare on dead branches.

Tropideres rectus Lec. S. E. rare with the preceding.

Toxotropis pusillus Lec. T. one specimen.

Phœnicobius Chamæropis Lec. C. H. E. common on fresh cut palmetto leaves.

Piezocorynus mixtus Lec. E. T. rare.

mœstus Lec. E. rare on dead branches.

Anthribus cornutus Say, H. E. not rare.

lividus Lec. L. one specimen.

Toxonotus fasciculatus Schh. E. one specimen.

Cratoparis lunatus Fabr. H. E. common.

lugubris Oliv. E. rare.

Brachytarsus limbatus Say, A. K. rare on swampy meadows.

tomentosus Say, C. K. rare.

variegatus Say, C. H. E. not rare.

Anthribulus rotundatus Lec. common on swampy meadows.

Aræocerus fasciculatus DeG. F. T. not rare, raised from the pods of a large yellow flowering shrub belonging to the Mimosaceæ.

Euxenus piceus Lec. n. sp. p. 433. T. one specimen.

APIONIDÆ.

Apion metallicum Gerst.*

nodiostre Gerst.*

segnipes Say, T. common.

several unnamed species.

ERRATA.

P. 438 in **Hydroporus** for **fuscatus** read n. sp.

P. 438 for **Suphis** n. sp. read **Laccophilus** n. sp.

P. 447 in **Carpophilus** for **ferrugineus** read **tempestivus** Er.

P. 456, line 1, for **Sternodontes** read **Stenodontes**.

Remarks on Geographical Distribution.

BY JOHN L. LECONTE, M.D.

In now concluding this, the most complete faunal list of insects which has been prepared in the United States, it may be proper to make a few remarks on the subject of geographical distribution as exhibited by the Coleoptera above enumerated. Any observations now offered, must be very imperfect, and subject to large corrections when the faunal lists of the Coleoptera of other parts of the country have been prepared with equal care and industry.

The total number of species contained in the list (exclusive of Aleocharini, not yet studied) is 1457.

Of these the following are also found in the Antilles : (18?), 17.

<i>Cicindela tortuosa</i> (Mex., S. Am.,	<i>Dicrepidius ramicornis</i> (S. Am.).
Cala.).	<i>Tetrapriocera</i> Schwarz.
<i>Mermestes cadaverinus</i> (S. Am., Si-	<i>Stenodontes damicornis</i> .
beria).	<i>Elateropsis fuliginosa</i> .
<i>Nemicelus marginipennis</i> .	<i>Elaphidion irroratum</i> .
<i>Carpophilus tempestivus</i> .	<i>Curius dentatus</i> .
<i>Epuræa luteola</i> .	<i>Leptostylus transversatus</i> .
<i>Bothrideres geminatus</i> .	<i>Thia pusilla</i> .
<i>Actenodes auronotata</i> .	<i>Homaloxenus dentipes</i> .
<i>Megapenthes Sturmi</i> .	<i>Zophobas morio</i> (doubtful).

Common to Florida and Mexico and partly found in Texas are : 8.

<i>Cicindela hamata</i> .	<i>Actenodes calcarata</i> .
<i>Epierus brunnipennis</i> .	<i>Callichroma melancholicum</i> .
<i>Saprinus dentipes</i> .	<i>Pyanisia opaca</i> .

Common to Texas, Arizona and Southern California : 4.

<i>Scarites californicus</i> (C.).	<i>Spalacopsis stolata</i> (T.)
<i>Platynus floridanus</i> [compare tex-	<i>Epitragus acutus</i> .
anus (T.) and californicus (C.)]	

I have excluded from this category those which are known to occur north of Florida, and are thus found continuously around the Gulf, in Alabama, Louisiana and Texas.

Common to Florida and South America : 7.

<i>Cybister Olivieri</i> .	<i>Saprinus braziliensis</i> .
<i>Tanygnathus collaris</i> .	<i>Atænius sculptilis</i> .
<i>Nematidium mustela</i> .	<i>Hemirhipis fascicularis</i> .
	<i>Chalcodermus spinifer</i> .

Besides these, the anomalies in distribution worthy of being noticed in neighboring regions are :

Sosylus dentiger *Horn*, Lower California and San Domingo.
Dacoderus, one species in Arizona ; another in San Domingo.

And also these relations with more distant regions :

Argopistes ; Florida and North Eastern Asia.

Onota ; Florida and South America.

Brachypeplus (section) ; Florida and Africa.

Mesites ; Florida, Delaware and Europe.

Stenoscelis ; Southern States and Cape of Good Hope.

A remarkable feature in the geographical distribution, as exhibited by this list of Coleoptera is the comparatively small number of species common to Florida and the Antilles. A little reflection on the geological development of Florida, and its relation to the Gulf Stream will show the reason for this apparent anomaly.

The Peninsula of Florida has extended southward during comparatively modern times by the gradual growth of coral reefs and their subsequent conversion into land surface ; this surface would naturally be occupied by the insects and plants living in the conterminous northern regions, as far as they were able to endure the approach to a tropical climate. On the other hand the Gulf Stream, more and more compressed by the narrowing of the strait between Florida and Cuba, would have a tendency to interrupt all transfer of living beings from the Island to the Continent ; while the passage of species from the coast of Mexico and Northern South America to either Florida or the Antilles would be slightly facilitated.

The occurrence of *Sosylus* and *Dacoderus*, in the deserts near the Pacific coast and in San Domingo must be referred to a much older condition of things, when the connections of land surface were quite different from that of the present time ; and in fact the characters of the genera indicate that they are old forms. *Sosylus* is a Colydiide related somewhat to the Australian and North American *Derataphrus* ; while *Dacoderus* differs from every other Tenebrionide by the front coxæ being contiguous.

Index of Extra-Limital Species.

Platynus texanus, Texas.....	374	Palaminus testaceus, Ill.....	397
Ochthebius discretus, Cal.....	379	Pentilia marginata, Mich.....	400
rectus, Cal.....	379	Photinus punctiventris, Tex...	407
tuberculatus, N. M.	380	Catorama frontalis, Cal.....	410
nitidus, Mich.....	380	sectans, Tex.....	410
lævipennis, Cal....	381	obsoleta, Cal.....	410
benefossus, N. J....	381	Dorcatoma tristriatum, Tex....	411
sculptus, Cal.....	381	Cænocara intermedia, N. C....	411
Trimium californicum, Cal....	383	californica, Cal.....	412
puncticolle, Ariz....	384	Sphæroderma opima, Mich....	417
discolor, La.....	384	Chætocnema protensa, Mich...	417
foveicolle, Mass.....	384	cylindrica, Mich..	417
Euplectus integer, Mich.....	386	opacula, Cal.....	418
Quedius vernix, Mass., &c....	389	flavicornis, Mich..	418
Cryptobium texanum, Tex....	392	decipiens, Ks....	418
californicum, Cal..	392	cribrata, Mass....	419
flavicorne, Mass....	392	Hypophlæus substriatus, Or....	423
tumidum, Cal....	393	opaculus, Cal.....	423
prospiciens, Tex...	393	tenuis, Mass.....	424
lepidum, Tex.	395	Mordella jovialis, Tex.....	428
Palaminus normalis, Ga.....	397	obliqua, Mich.....	428